The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3484. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Movements of the Enemy "Very Mysterious."

Hill and Jackson Said to Have Occupied Charlestown.

Another Large Force Half a Mile Beyond.

Two Regiments of Stuart's Cavalry Between Charlestown and Harper's Ferry.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT THE FERRY.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

HARPER'S FERRY, Wednesday, Oct. 29.

The movements of the enemy are very mysterious, and reports are conflicting.

A contraband, servant of a rebel artillery officer, escaped yesterday morning from Charlestown, and says that Hill and Jackson's whole force has moved from Bunker's Hill to Charlestown, occupying the whole of the village and a mile this side of it. A. P. Hill occupied a declivity half a mile beyond the village, on the Winchester road, with another large force. Two regiments of Stuart's Cavalry are this side of Charlestown, and his remaining force on the other side, between Charlestown and Mrs. Farmer's farm, three miles off. The beating of the tattoo on their drums is heard distinctly at Halltown by our pickets.

Deserters continue to come in. A member of the South Carolina Artillery gave himself up to the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania on picket the day before yesterday.

LATER—3 P. M.

A fire broke out here at 1 P. M. at the depot, and is still raging fiercely. The wind is in the worst quarter. A whole train of twenty hay cars is already destroyed, presenting one mass of flames while crossing the bridge. The bridge so far is safe, but a large portion of trestle-work near the depot is destroyed. There is ammunition near the depot and there is fears of an explosion. The utmost exertions are being made to save it. There is intense excitement, as the fire is supposed to be an incendiary one. Further particulars will be sent.

HARPER'S FERRY, Wednesday, Oct. 29—7 P. M.

The fire has been got under, though it is not yet extinguished. The cause is not yet discovered, but it is evidently incendiary, as the whole twenty-six loaded cars were simultaneously in flames, and the switch was turned to guide the burning train right into the ordnance depot. The ammunition near the fire was immediately removed by order of the Provost-Marshal, thus saving a great disaster.

Some twenty thousand dollars' worth of forage was destroyed, and as much saved. The bridge was in great danger when the burning train was crossing to the Maryland side, and sixty feet of the trestle-work on the Virginia side was destroyed.

George Bailey, Engineer, and R. R. Purdy, fireman, have been arrested to await an investigation, but public suspicion does not fall on them.

Nothing remains of the whole train on the east side, but the iron and the ruins have stopped trains running. They are being rapidly removed.

Provost-Marshal Rowe has seized a gang of counterfeiters and one hundred and thirty gallons of whisky, and turned out fifty-eight Jew traders during the last week.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM SHARPSBURGH.

SHARPSBURGH, Wednesday, Oct. 29.

An important arrest was made last night. Rev. [illegible] Douglass, an alleged Secessionist living near here, was arrested for exhibiting signals to the enemy, and was sent under guard to Harper's Ferry last night.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM FREDERICK.

FREDERICK, Wednesday, Oct. 29.

Lieut. Waring, of the York vedettes scouting party, arrived here to-night, appointed by J. M. McPhail, Provost-Marshal of Baltimore, to collect all arms and stores belonging to the Government. He collected one hundred and thirty-seven guns belonging to Government, with other valuable stores.

LATEST REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday Evening, Oct. 29.

A train of twenty cars, laden with hay, oats and corn, was burned to-day at Harper's Ferry, under the following circumstances:

The space under the trestle-work on the Virginia side of the river is used sometimes as a depot for hay. The engineer of the forage train, in passing the trestle-work, to-day, left the ash-pan open, sprinkling a line of fire the whole distance, which was immediately fanned into a flame by a high wind. In pushing his train over the flames, it also caught fire, and, in order to save the bridge, it became necessary to run the train to the Maryland side, where it was entirely consumed.

About 300 feet of trestle-work was destroyed. No trains have been able to proceed beyond Sandy Hook since. Workingmen are now briskly engaged in removing the rubbish, and the trains will probably be enabled to run to the ferry to-morrow.

No news of importance has been received from Gen. Pleasanton to-day. The news received to-day from the vicinity of the main body of the rebel army shows that Hill, Jackson and Hampton are encamped between Martinsburgh and Bunker Hill, the majority being near the latter place.

A request was made to-day to remove the bodies of two soldiers, buried near Shepherdstown. It was denied, until the consent of Lee or Stuart could be obtained, which occupied an hour. This shows that the leading rebel Generals are not a great distance from our lines, and that the rebel army has not, as yet, retreated up the Shenandoah Valley.

The rebels have sent their sick and wounded back to Staunton, evidently anticipating an early movement of the Army of the Potomac. It is believed that no large force of the enemy have crossed to the east of the Blue Ridge.

THE REBELS FALLING BACK.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 29.

Reports from the front indicate that the rebels have really commenced falling back toward Richmond, as large forces are guarding the different gaps and mountain passes, apparently to prevent any attack from our troops on the rebel rear.

The Washington Star, of this evening, says:

"It is believed in front that Lee has divided his army into two large corps, one under Jackson and the other under Longstreet, and is leaving the region *in which he has been posted since recrossing the* river into Virginia.

From information received this forenoon, we believe that portions of Jackson's advance have crossed the Blue Ridge by the Gap at Front Royal, while we are also satisfied that a force of 8,000 rebels, under Walker, known to have been for two days past at Upperville, are the advance of Longstreet's corps.

The expectation of the rebel Generals was, probably, to be able to make a successful dash at Sigel's corps at and around Centreville, on their retreat toward Gordonsville. Hence the appearance there of these troops, at the points indicated above.

We may appropriately add, that our army of the Potomac is promptly in motion to meet these rebel movements, and Burnside and Fitz-John Porter are already so close on the heels of Longstreet's army, that he will probably essay to retrace his steps toward Winchester, and seek to retreat down the Valley, rather than advance farther down in this direction.

The public, therefore, may not be surprised to hear any moment of a considerable battle in that quarter."

REPORTS RECEIVED IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 29.

The following is correspondence to the Baltimore *American*:

HARPER'S FERRY, Wednesday, Oct. 29—P. M.

Since Sunday last the movements of troops in this vicinity have been constant, and with the exception of Gen. Sumner's (now Couch's) corps on Bolivar Heights, our whole army may now be said to be in motion. Gen. Burnside's movement into Virginia has been strongly followed up, and Gen. Fitz-John Porter's Corps is now in position to operate promptly in the same direction if required. Pleasant Valley, lately so populous, is now nearly cleared of troops. Gen. McClellan's headquarters are now at Berlin, immediately on the Potomac. Gen. Burnside is with the advance.

The rebel pickets, in strong numbers, have again appeared in front of Charlestown, and their artillery and cavalry are visible from Bolivar Heights. They keep a strict guard, and are apparently very solicitous to prevent any communication within their lines in that direction. Their pickets have also reappeared opposite Sharpsburgh, and picket firing over the river has been resumed.

Notwithstanding these manifestations a contrary belief is entertained at headquarters. The impression increases that the main body of the rebel army has already retreated, and that we shall find nothing at Winchester, if an advance is made in that direction, but a few of his wounded who could not be moved.

It is pretty well known that a considerable force of rebels have already crossed the mountains through the gap at Front Royal, and it is believed a still larger force are passing southward on the other side of the mountains. The forces which our reconnoissances have found in the vicinity of Snicker's Gap and Upperville, are probably watching against an attack on the flank of the main army, as it stretches toward Gordonsville.

Supposing that this general belief of a retreat of the rebels is founded on fact, there is still a good chance for a pursuit that would force Lee to turn and give battle. The position of our army is good for accomplishing this. We hold the shortest route to Gordonsville, and have the best and most numerous roads at our command.

Our reconnoissances, made by Pleasanton during the last few days, have minutely examined the country over which the pursuit would be made, and been fruitful of much experience that will be valuable. Unless Lee's retreat is much further advanced than is probable or possible, it would seem that Gen. McClellan has the power, by a vigorous forward movement, aided by a similar advance from Washington, to force Lee to stop and fight before he gains Gordonsville.

The New-York and Philadelphia papers persist in talking of heavy rains and swollen rivers. We have not had heavy rains except for a few hours on Sunday night, and the river has not swollen. It is still fordable almost anywhere.

THE FIRE AT HARPER'S FERRY.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 29.

The following is a special to the *American*:

HARPER'S FERRY, Wednesday, Oct. 29.

A destructive fire took place here this afternoon. Some teamsters were cooking dinner under the trestle-work in the vicinity of the point, where immense quantities of hay were being unloaded from the cars. The flames communicated to several hundred bales of hay, and soon enveloped twenty-four cars, loaded with hay on the trestle-work. Fearing that the burning cars would communicate the flames to the bridge, a locomotive was attached, and they were hastily run across to the Maryland side, where they soon burned up. Upwards of 500 feet of the trestle-work was destroyed, but the bridge was saved. This is the fourth time these extensive trestles have been destroyed during the war.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTERS FROM BERLIN.

The Forward Movement—Probable Plan of Operations—The Whereabouts of the Rebels—Ideas at Headquarters and Ideas at Washington.

BERLIN ON THE POTOMAC, SEVEN MILES BELOW HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1862.

I shall always entertain the private conviction that the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac never would have moved had it not been for stress of weather last night. The historians tell us that many a war has been occasioned by a fit of kingly indigestion, many an important expedition unmade by so frivolous a cause as an eclipse of the moon; and it is, therefore, not altogether without precedent that the high military authorities were set in motion by a storm. Boreas *oblige*. A furious north wind last night came howling and raging down Pleasant Valley, tearing the canvas covering from over our heads, and toward the witching hour of night three or four score Generals, Aids and high functionaries, suddenly roused from slumber, might have been seen frantically but vainly holding on to the guys of their tents, or flying in Tam O'Shanter chase after their fleeting goods and possessions. The rains descended and the winds blew and beat upon those houses, and they fell, for they were not founded upon a rock. This morning, which opens calmly and beautifully, we are all under way; and I shall always think it was the storm and nothing else that set us in motion.

If headquarters have been quiet, however, the troops lying in this Valley have been active. The past two days have witnessed busy scenes in Pleasant Valley. The whole of the Ninth Army Corps of Burnside's command has been in motion, and this morning sees Pleasant Valley restored from the bustling theatre of a great army to its placid normal state. The ten thousand tents that chequered its banks and braes have disappeared like a mirage; the camp-fires that lighted up the night with a magical beauty *have gone out like so many glow-worms*; and only the single graves by the hill-sides remain, and the tragic memories they awaken—the rich soil of future poetry and romance.

The first movement of the grand march of the Union army from Maryland to Virginia began on Sunday. The long-expected rain to swell the Potomac, which we were told was now all we wanted before an advance could be made, and for which we had been scanning the horizon day by day, as Sister Anne did from the watch-tower, at length came. It came, and sure enough "Forward, march;" came with it. But it needed all the philosophy which the consideration of the strategic value of the storm could inspire to make up for the discomfort it produced. Burnside's troops, however, who were under marching orders, seemed happy, and—as the irrepressible fellows will—made light of the horrible roads, the hideous rain, the cold North wind, and the weary *comfortless* tramp of a dozen miles.

Pleasanter weather has presided over the advance of the other troops, and for the past two days the road along the tow-path to Berlin, (a little railroad town seven miles below Harper's Ferry,) thence across the Potomac by the newly-built pontoon bridge, and thence out into Virginia, has been a living, moving, ceaseless panorama of troops, trains, wagons, artillery, and the endless *impedimenta* of our great armies.

Yesterday evening (Monday) I rode down, or rather felt my way along amid the dense mass of men, and crossing the pontoon bridge pushed out as far as Lovettsville, where I found the main portion of our infantry that had been thrown across the river, encamped—the cavalry being ten, or a dozen miles beyond. An army in motion is not picturesque, spite of all your imaginative letter-writers will tell you. It lacks unity quite as much as your great morning and evening flux and reflux of population on Brodway or the Bowery; and the men go hulking and shuffling along without the slightest effort at the preservation of that tactical order or regularity that so became them on dress-parade. I cannot doubt that there is among our men plenty of high and patriotic feeling; but the soldier-habits do not encourage its expression, and men march to death and to exploits that live in history, frivolous, light-hearted, jocular or morose as their personal moods and idiosyncracies may be. There is in Bancroft a passage which I imperfectly remember, but which has it that the soldiers of the Revolution were animated by the "longing to realize the infinite." Either the historian was over-mindful of the "dignity of history," or our latter-day soldiers have sadly degenerated from the old heroic mould; for I could see very few symptoms of such transcendental aspirations in *their* walk and conversation. Only when the column, crossing the Potomac by the pontoon bridge, stepped on Virginia soil, one of those impressive omens which the Greeks called *fate*, seemed to thrill through the men, and lusty cheers spontaneously broke from twenty thousand throats, awoke responsive echoes from the Virginia hills, and announced that the third campaign was commenced.

The movement of the army into Virginia will no doubt be regarded with interest by the country, and you will look forward, hopeful or anxious, to the developments of the Fall campaign. I am not yet able to give you any definite forecasting of what the plan of operations will be; but I can safely say that for a week, at least, no positive advance movement will be made, as it will require that period to mass the whole army here on the south side of the Potomac. The reconnoissances that will doubtless be made in the interim will probably go far to determine what strategic movements will be made *afterwards*. Much, of course, depends on the present position of the enemy—and of that we really know very little. The reports you read as to his presence at or retreat from Winchester or elsewhere, are but scattering and unsure surmises, that merit little confidence. If the rebels have really retreated from Winchester down to Gordonsville or the line of the Rappahannock, I can say that the plan of operations *will not be what it was when our advance was initiated, on the hypothesis that they were still in the Shenandoah Valley.*

If they have retreated to Gordonsville, it remains for the army of the Potomac, in conjunction with the forces under other commanders operating below, either to advance in a direct attack on the rebels in their stronghold, or, as I intimated in my last, to threaten Richmond and call down the Confederate army to the defence of their Capital, by a new movement on our part by way of the Peninsula. Opinion among the military men here is divided between these two opposite modes of operation. There are those who favor the first—who point to the fact that four railroads and a canal, traversing our line laterally, are within our command to transport supplies and form depots along our route—and who consider a direct and rapid march on the rebels at Gordonsville or Richmond entirely practicable. Others, and those, too, of the immediate surrounding of the Commanding General, regard such an expedition as full of peril, and aver that the approach by the south side of the James is the true and only route to Richmond. I confidently believe that *if the matter were left to McClellan's own judgment, he would ship the whole army again to the Peninsula.* But it is felt that the country would not stand such a move, and besides, you will remember the campaign is directed, (I have occasion to see how minute and absolute that direction is,) not from headquarters here, but from Washington, and Washington also says Nay.

I fear me these antagonistic councils and views will bring us all the weakness which antagonism always produces. Many, many have no faith in the plan of campaign which they assume we are entering upon; and those who are really courageous and intelligently so, are in the minority. Many, also, even of the bravest and hopefulest, see, with pain and fear, the enormous disadvantage at which the oncoming bad season will oblige us to fight. On the 17th of September, the battle of Antietam was fought; it is now the 28th of October, and nothing done; for the army is wanting, wanting, and would continue so till the millennium if we were to spend the whole interval in preparation. *One week after the battle of Antietam we could better have marched to Richmond barefoot than we can now do with all our clothing and supplies!*

It would be easy for me to give you rose-colored views and anticipations. I prefer to give you the truth; we have had some experience as a nation what that is worth. It is possible that the event may give the lie to the fears and forebodings of the prudent, or, if you will, the timid. If so, we shall all be happy, and this record of present moods will only be of historic interest of what was felt once.

The shriek of the locomotive admonishes me, however, to cut short speculations. I put my letter on the train, cross the pontoon bridge and ride out to the front, whence I shall send you my news. W. S.

The Movement of the Army—Gen. Burnside's Corps Across the Potomac—The Tactics of the Enemy—Hooker's Old Corps, &c.

From our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Md., SIX MILES BELOW HARPER'S FERRY, Monday Evening Oct. 27, 1862.

The grand army of the Potomac is once more under headway. One circumstance after another has delayed movements since an advance was determined upon some two weeks since, but the anaconda has at length unfolded its coils, after the long sleep on the Maryland shore, and ere this has doubtless penetrated many miles into Virginia.

Friday evening I wrote you from this place of the Pontoon Bridge which was being constructed, but owing to the necessity of secrecy made no mention of the advance in this direction. No sooner, however, had the troops begun crossing, than a courier rushed off with indecent haste to expose in a Baltimore paper the important movement which the Generals had labored so assiduously to keep from the enemy. Fully three days will have elapsed from the beginning of operations before you receive this, so that no harm can be occasioned by publishing some general facts in regard to their advance.

When the enemy fell back over the river after the defeat at Antietam, they undoubtedly had no idea of making a stand this side of the Blue Ridge. Seeing, however, that our forces were not disposed to follow them, they halted and began the preparations for defence on the identical base occupied by Gen. Johnston when he retreated before, and befooled Gen. Patterson prior to the first battle of Bull Run. This line of defence, extended from Winchester on the right to Martinsburgh on the left, being the arc of a circle, of which Harper's Ferry is the centre, as Gen. Johnston acknowledged sixteen months before in his official report. It is a most difficult position to hold, being easy flanked on the right or left. The rebels, however, decided on disputing our advance here, in the meantime harvesting the rich cereals of the Shenandoah Valley. Unlike our own, which are further seperated, their Eastern and Western armies cooperate, mutually relying upon the successes of each other in order to hold their respective positions. As long as Mill Spring, Bowling Green, Donelson and Columbus remained in their possession, the army of Virginia held its ground, but these ones lost it was compelled to fall back—forming a junction with the Western forces for the defence of Richmond. While Bragg, Price and Van Dorn were again acting on the offensive in Kentucky and Tennessee, Lee, Johnston and Jackson occupied the chosen base of operations, but no sooner were the former beaten back at Corinth and Perryville, than the latter began their Southward march, and as our Generals here believe, are endeavoring to form a union with the Western armies—the Western campaign having been abandoned.

It is known that the bulk of their army lies east of the Blue Ridge. There are, it is true, some forces left on the other side. From 1,200 to 2,000 cavalry were yesterday scouting the country in the vicinity of Charlestown. Gen. Geary has been ordered to keep an eye on them as long as he remains at Harper's Ferry, and bag them if possible. They will, however, undoubtedly disappear as soon as all the straggling infantry, whose retreat they cover, are out of harms way. Last week, probably for the first time, our Generals became aware of the plans of the enemy. Previous to this time, following the visit of the President, the army had been subdivided, and the portion lying in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry allotted to Gen. Burnside. When the two divisions moved they were to act in concert. Gen. Burnside has reported himself as ready for some time, and only waiting orders from headquarters to move as he is now doing, or by the way of Harper's Ferry, crossing on the pontoon over the Shenandoah, and winding around the base of Loudon Heights. As soon as the new plan of the enemy became apparent, orders were at once issued for the construction of the pontoon here, it having been decided to move in this direction through the valley lying between the Short Hills and the Katoctan Mountains. The bridge was entirely completed on Saturday, some seventy-five boats being required. It is built in a snug, compact manner, and for service.

Sunday morning, about 9 o'clock, our forces began moving over the river, and a more gloomy day is seldom experienced. The cold, cheerless rain, came down in torrents, and the cutting winds, which blew from off the surrounding mountains, whistled among the tree-tops, and chilled the light-clad soldiers. But their spirits by no means took on the winterish cast of nature. They were, on the contrary, light and joyous at the prospect of once more marching down in Dixie.

The dashing Sixth (Regular) Cavalry, under the command of Capt. Sanders—the only loyal Mississippian in the service, beside Col. Davis—led the advance, followed by six other cavalry regiments, which came from the direction of Pleasant Valley, and were stretched along the tow-path as far as the eye could reach. Then came Gens. Carroll's and Piatt's Brigades, followed by artillery, including several 20-pound Parrott guns, and long trains of commissary and baggage wagons. For three hours a steady stream of soldiers and vehicles passed over.

To-day large numbers more have been crossing, and still they come. Hooker's old corps, now commanded by Gen. Reynolds, reached here to-day from Sharpsburgh, having marched by a circuitous route over the mountain. We have heard from the advance to-day, and learn that they have occupied Lovettsville, Wheatland, and Leesburgh. A portion of the command here struck off in a westerly direction, in order to obtain possession of Snicker's Gap. Everything indicates that the enemy are retreating to Gordonsville. All goes well. The night is very clear and beautiful—the stars are shining, and the crescent-moon is just appearing above the lofty Heights of London. As fast as our men move on, they take up the line of march on the Loudon and Berlin Turnpike. Gen. Burnside's tent equipage is passing as I close. Lovettsville is two and one-half miles distant, Wheatland eight, Leesburgh eighteen. J.

News from California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Oct. 28.

The markets are quiet; sales of 1,000 boxes Knapp's candles at 18½c.; 200 tons egg coal at $21; 500 firkins Isthmus butter at 26c.@26½c.; crushed sugar, 14c.; gunnies, 21c.; wheat, $1 60; wool, 18c.@20c.; alcohol in tins, 90c.; dried apples, 12c.

The Board of Supervisors have adopted a resolution requiring San Francisco City and County Bonds, both here and at New-York, to be paid in gold coin.

OREGON.—The Legislature adjourned on the 17th. The principal measures of the session were the adoption of a civil code and general corporation laws, a usury law, making legal interest ten per cent., and allowing specie contracts twelve per cent., a limited partnership law, and a military law.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The Rebel Pickets Driven from Grand Junction, &c.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Oct. 29.

The Times' special dispatch from Jackson, Tenn., 28th, says that the Second Illinois Cavalry drove Gen. Price's pickets from Grand Junction yesterday, and now hold the place. The troops at this point and Bolivar have been under marching orders for two days, but will probably not move at present.

FROM CORINTH, MEMPHIS, ETC.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Oct. 29.

An officer direct from Gen. Grant's Headquarters, reports that the rebels were massing their forces nine miles below Grand Junction, on Sunday, and passengers who left Corinth yesterday, say that the night before they left, our scouting parties had driven in the rebel pickets.

Gen. Sherman issued a very stringent order in Memphis, on the 25th, for the government of the city. Col. Anthony is announced as Provost-Marshal, with two assistants, and a guard composed of one regiment of infantry and a squadron of cavalry. A military Commission of three army officers sits daily to try offenders under the laws of war. Vagrants, thieves, and other disreputable characters, are to be restrained of liberty, organized into gangs, and set to work in the trenches or on the streets. Citizens lurking about the camps will be treated as spies. Citizens are to keep within doors between tattoo and reveille, unless attending church, places of amusement, a party of friends, or necessary business. After midnight all persons must be in their houses except the guards. Assemblages of negroes are forbidden, except by permission previously granted by the Provost-Marshal after hearing the object, place of meeting, time of closing, and probable number of the assemblage.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 29.

Gen. Buell has issued orders saying that all captured recruits for the rebel army will be sent to Vicksburgh as prisoners of war, and then paroled for exchange; also that all persons who have actively abetted the invasion of Kentucky within the last three months will be immediately arrested, sent to Vicksburgh, and forbidden to return to Kentucky. Gen. Boyle is charged with the execution of the above.

Gen. Rosecrans is expected here to-night.

Josiah Jackson, proprietor of the Estelle County Iron Works, a refugee from that county, died at the Galt House to-day.

John Morgan's forces, it is reported, have left Kentucky via Elkton to Gallatin at Cumberland Ford, the rebels recently hung Capt. King of Lincoln county, Kentucky formerly of the Third Kentucky regiment, his two sons, mere youths, and twelve other Unionists.

Several passengers by stage from Nashville report being rifled by rebel pickets of letters for Chicago.

Sick and wounded National soldiers continue to arrive here.

Discharge of Rev. C. A. Hay.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Oct. 29.

Rev. C. A. Hay, whose arrest by Gen. Wool was noticed in Friday's papers, had a hearing in Baltimore before that officer, and was discharged. He returned home last night. This arrest will be made the subject of investigation.

The arrest of Mr. Hay, who is pastor of the Lutheran Church in Harrisburgh, by Gen. Wool's order, is creating intense excitement in that city. The *Telegraph* says that his offence was the publication of the following card:

EDITOR OF THE TELEGRAPH—I have just returned from Baltimore. While there I fell in with a lady of well-known secession proclivities, who boasted of having brought away from Fort McHenry, by *permission of Gen. Wool*, four of the wounded prisoners lately transferred from Frederick. I inquired if they were in any of the Baltimore hospitals. "No; they are in the hands of OUR FRIENDS. A dozen ladies scrambled for them, but I had already promised them to others, and they are well cared for."

Now I wish to call public attention to this fact, which speaks for itself. Would the same General allow similar privileges to loyal ladies in behalf of loyal soldiers? CHARLES A. HAY.

HARRISBURGH, Oct. 24, 1862.

The *Telegraph* asserts that the arrest was made by Gen. Wool, on his own responsibility, without the knowledge of the War Department.

The Governmental Arrests in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 29.

The loyal citizens arrested last night, were taken on board the steamer *Baltimore*, on which they proceeded down the bay, to Seven-foot Knoll, where they now lay at anchor. At the wharf there was much excitement. The city police, who were at the boat, were recalled, but were forced to remain by a cavalry force.

Gov. Bradford reached the wharf before the departure of the boat, and was permitted to have an interview with Col. Rich, one of the prisoners, who is an Aid to the Governor. On returning from the wharf, the Governor immediately telegraphed to the President, denouncing the arrest as an outrage, and demanding an unconditional release.

Judge Bond also adjourned the Criminal Court, on account of the arrest of the Clerk of the Court, Mr. Gardner, and declared his intention of proceeding to Washington to see the President.

Dr. Armitage and Peter Sauerwein, a Committee appointed by the meeting last night, have just returned from Washington. They had an interview with the President, who informed them that he had sent an order to the War Department for their release; but, up to the present hour, (10 P. M.,) no such order is known to have been received here. In the meantime, Judge Bond and Gov. Bradford have gone to Washington, and the prisoners are spending the cold night on the steamboat in the Bay.

There is much excitement and indignation exhibited here on the subject.

Extension of Time for Hearing Exempts from the Draft.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 4.—In order that all persons entitled to exemption from military duty may have an opportunity to present their claims before the Commissioners of their respective wards, the time for hearing and deciding such claims in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn is hereby extended to and will include Saturday next, Nov. 1. By order of

WM. HENRY ANTHON, Judge Advocate General, Chief Commissioner of Drafting.

The Boston "Habeas Corpus" Case.

THE WRIT NOT SERVED.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 29.

The writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Mr W. H. Wimms, issued by Judge Clifford, of the United States Circuit Court, has not been served.

The writ was addressed to Col. Dimmick, commander of Fort Warren.

The Deputy United States Marshal consented to serve the writ, but was refused a pass to the Fort, without a permit from Col. Dimmick.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Dispatches from Gens. Curtis and Grant—Fifteen Hundred Rebels Attacked and Beaten at Putnam's Ferry, Missouri—Guerrillas at Clarkson Routed.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 29.

The following dispatches have been received at the headquarters of the army:

HEADQUARTERS, ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28, 1862.

Major-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

Gen. Davidson reports further successes in Gen. Benton's South-east District. Col. Lewis, commanding the Twenty-third Iowa, with detachments from his own and the First, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Missouri regiments, with a section of Stange's battery, attacked 1,500 rebels at Putnam's Ferry, on the 27th inst., killing several and taking over forty prisoners. Our troops behaved well.

S. R. CURTIS, Major-General Commanding.

JACKSON, Tenn., Wednesday, Oct. 29.

Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

The following dispatch is just received from Brig.-*Gen. Davis, at Columbus, Ky.*:

The expedition to Clarkson, Mo., 30 miles from New-Madrid, under command of Capt. Rogers, Company K, Second Illinois Artillery, has been entirely successful, disposing of the guerrillas, killing two and mortally wounding two; capturing Col. Clark in command, Capt. Estes, three Lieutenants, three Surgeons, thirty-seven men, seventy stand of arms, forty-two horses, thirteen mules, two wagons, a large quantity of ammunition, burning their barracks and magazines, and entirely breaking up the whole concern. No loss on our side.

U. S. GRANT, Major-General Commanding.

AN EXPEDITION TO TEXAS.

Major-Gen. Banks To Have Command—Major-Gen. McClernand to Cooperate on the Mississippi.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1862.

The departure of Major-Gen. Banks for New-York, on Monday afternoon, there to open his headquarters, and to organize the great expedition about to be set on foot under his command, marks one of the most important epochs of this war. Various conjectures, near and wide of the truth, will, of course, be hazarded as to the design and destination of this important expedition. Information derived from various sources and inferences from sundry facts induce me to believe that the following will be found, substantially, the aim and purpose of this new movement. The attention of the Government of the United States has, for a long time been earnestly directed toward Texas, and the importance of extended military operations to restore the Federal authority in that State has been strongly and persistently urged by several delegations of loyal Texans, under the solemn assurance that a large portion of the people of Texas are only waiting for an opportunity to return to their allegiance, and establish within their boundaries, one or more *Free States*, thus putting under progressive control and civilized cultivation the entire empire which declared its independence of Mexico nearly thirty years ago, and was sealed to the United States in 1845. To accomplish this vast design will undoubtedly be the object of the expedition under Gen. Banks. Only two weeks ago, an expedition also looking toward Texas, after first clearing the Mississippi of rebel obstructions, was intrusted to Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand, of Illinois, who is now in the Western States earnestly engaged in its organization. The concurrent movement on the seaboard headed by Gen. Banks, and looking to the same object, after having been long and favorably considered by the military authorities, has now been formally decided upon. Texas wrested from the rebels, and a loyal Government organized at its capital and throughout the State will be an immense gain to the Republic, and a fatal blow to the rebellion. The commercial and political results of the reconquest of Texas will surpass in importance any and everything heretofore attempted in this war. The choice of the commanders of this movement is for many reasons a happy one. Gens. Banks and McClernand are both volunteer officers who have already greatly distinguished themselves by gallant service. In the Northern and Eastern States, Gen. Banks enjoys the unbounded confidence of the people, while Gen. McClernand has inspired the whole West with enthusiastic faith in his courage, untiring energy and military skill. The people of the United States will also be glad to know that it is designed by the Government to clothe these two commanders with the largest discretionary power. They have entered upon their task, therefore, with the full confidence of the Administration, and will be supported by the whole influence of the civil and military authorities; and should the aims and results of these conjoined expeditions prove to be what I have foreshadowed, then every patriotic heart will give utterance to a prayer that God may speed them triumphantly on their way. OCCASIONAL.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Steamship Eagle—Appleton Oakesmith Heard From.

By the arrival, last night, of the steamship *Eagle*, Capt. Adams, we have dates from Havana to Oct. 25.

The United States steamer *St. Jago de Cuba*, arrived at Havana on the morning of the 20th, from Key West—all well. The United States gunboats *Tioga* and *Sonoma* left Havana on the afternoon of the 24th, on a cruise.

Havana was perfectly healthy, the evenings being cool and lovely.

The new Captain-General was daily expected.

APPLETON OAKESMITH HEARD FROM.

HAVANA, Saturday, Oct. 25.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following item of news may be of interest to your numerous readers, and may have escaped the notice of your correspondent, viz:

Appleton Oakesmith, of filibuster and slave trade notoriety, arrived in this place, on a sailing vessel, a few days ago, and has gone to a neighboring plantation to recruit his health, which seems to have suffered from his long confinement.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

HAVANA, Saturday, Oct. 25.

Dates from Venezuela to the 6th inform us that the insurrection of Maracaibo still continued. The Government has established a blockade of the ports of that province, to last sixty days. Due notice has been sent to the governments of America and Europe. Our Minister, Mr. E. D. Culver, was to present his credentials on the 6th.

The *British Queen* had an accident to her boilers, and also sprung a leak. She arrived on the afternoon of the 21st.

Capt. Adams, of the new steamer *Eagle*, gave a dinner on board his vessel, on the 23d. The principal merchants and the officers of the Custom-house and port were present. There were many toasts for "the Union," and for President Lincoln, and for the prosperity of the United States.

The gunboats *Tioga* and *Sonoma* left yesterday, and the *Santiago de Cuba* came in this morning.

Morrey is still with us. He leaves on the 30th per Spanish mail steamer for Cadiz.

WORKS OF ART.—There have been auction sales of works of art almost every day this week, and, notwithstanding the hard times, many fine pictures have sold readily at good prices. To-morrow morning, as will be observed from the advertisement, Miner & Somerville will sell from their gallery the admirable collection of oil paintings which has been on exhibition for some time past, and has attracted the attention of connoisseurs. Besides the works of the French, German, and English schools, there are some of the best productions of American artists—bright gems of genius by Ruggles, admirable and brilliant glimpses of nature and life by Cropsey, Hart, Shattuck, Colman, Nichols, Hill, Brown, Van Bremm and Dana, and other works by other truthful and loving workers in our native school of art, which really, in many features of conception and execution, is surpassed by no school in the world.

FIFTEEN MONTHS AT THE SOUTH.

Letters from Mr. William Henry Hurlbert to Hon. Amasa J. Parker.

NUMBER SEVEN.

New-York, Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1862.

DEAR SIR: The "happy deliverance" of a friend in whose welfare I had learned, during several months of fellowship in misfortune, to take a deep interest, releases me from the necessity of any longer deferring an account of the steps by which I accomplished my return from "the nation of JEFFERSON DAVIS," and as my journey homeward throws some light upon the ease with which communication between the seceded and the loyal States of the Union had, up to the date of that journey at least, been maintained, I shall no longer hesitate to recount its incidents.

A word, first, in regard to the friend of whom I speak. The treatment which he received in Virginia offers so signal a corroboration of all that I have felt it to be my duty to say in regard to the administration of injustice under the Confederate system (if system it may be called,) that I think you will find a sketch of it worthy your attention.

In the month of August, 1861, Commander E. B. BOUTWELL, an officer of the navy, who had resigned his commission not long before, came to Norfolk on private business. Commander BOUTWELL was well and favorably known in his profession for the high qualities which he had displayed upon various occasions of importance, and particularly during the brief reign of the "Vigilance Committee," at San Francisco, at which time he commanded the sloop-of-war *John Adams*, lying in that port, and prevented, by his firmness and decision, the perpetration of excesses which must else have disgraced the American name. He was a native of Virginia, and had he been disposed to join the Confederate service his rank in the Southern Navy was secured to him by an express Act of the Convention of that State. But this, Commander BOUTWELL was not disposed to do. His resignation had been handed in upon some professional issue, with which I have no concern here, and his visit to Virginia was made for the purpose of protecting certain private interests of himself and his family in Norfolk. He attended to his business, completed it, and started upon his return to his home in Washington. He had reached Knoxville, in Tennessee, upon the only route then at all open to travel, when he was arrested by Gen. ZOLLICOFFER, under orders from the Government at Richmond, and sent back under a guard to that city. There he was thrown into jail, and there until the month of November he remained. He then secured a writ of *habeas corpus*, and upon that writ a hearing, which resulted in the disclosure of the fact that the Government had no reason or excuse for holding him. His discharge was ordered, but before he could leave the Court-room with his counsel, a messenger came in in hot haste, bringing a warrant for his re-arrest, signed by Gov. LETCHER! In this warrant Gov. LETCHER was made to declare that he had examined Commander BOUTWELL, and that he had reasons for imprisoning him as a person dangerous to the Commonwealth. Again, as in my own case, you here perceive the Governor of Virginia playing the part of a pander to Confederate tyranny, and degrading the dignity of his office by putting it at the service of a despotism not strong or bold enough to do its own dirty work.

Up to this time, Commander BOUTWELL had been confined in the jail of Henrico County, an edifice then put at the service of the Confederacy by the county authorities. He was now to be removed, as having become a prisoner of Virginia, to the jail of Richmond City, in which I was myself at that time incarcerated. But as the jail of the city was notoriously unfit for human residence, some of the officials present in the court-room interposed objections to this transfer, and, contemptuously disregarding the formal proprieties of the case, insisted that the Commander should be remanded to his former quarters.

To the county jail he was accordingly sent back, and there, within a few days of this time, I became his fellow-prisoner, having been removed there as a tardy tribute to common decency and a compromise with justice, soon after the Commissioner of the Confederate States had recommended my absolute discharge.

The Commander's second sojourn in the county jail of Henrico (where I may observe in passing that I shared with him the quarters once tenanted by that original Secessionist, AARON BURR) was very brief. Gov. LETCHER, acting under what influence neither the Commander nor myself could ever exactly ascertain, very soon ordered his unexamined prisoner to be set at liberty.

Once more free, Commander BOUTWELL applied for passports to return to his home. These were refused by the Secretary of War, Mr. BENJAMIN, who courteously advised the applicant to send for his wife and make his home in Virginia.

During the remainder of my own imprisonment the Commander was my constant visitor, and immediately upon my enlargement we joined forces, took rooms together, and proceeded to labor jointly for our return to the North. I have already related to you the ill success which attended all these efforts, and the determination to which I finally came to effect my exit informally. When the time for carrying out this determination seemed to me to have arrived, I conferred with the Commander freely upon the subject.

He had found in Richmond friends who were *connections of his wife, and who did everything* in their power to make him as comfortable as the circumstances would permit. As a certain degree of risk must accompany any serious attempt at leaving the city without the permission of the authorities, I thought it better, and the Commander reluctantly agreed with me, that I alone should make that attempt, with the understanding that if I succeeded in reaching Washington I should so represent his position to our own Government as to secure for him his liberty through the action of our own officials—a general exchange and release of detained persons being then under negotiation or actually arranged.

Should I fail, my failure would in no wise complicate his case, and he would be left in a position from which he might hope eventually to assist in extricating me, unless, indeed, in the very article of failure I should be put beyond extrication.

All having gone as we had planned and hoped, the Commander has now been restored to his family and his friends, prepared to join me in holding up to the general admiration of mankind the solemn hypocrisy with which Mr. DAVIS vaunts in his orations of State the unsullied perfection of civil order, and the uninvaded sanctity of personal rights in the States which have liberated themselves from the "despotism at Washington."

I use this phrase of "solemn hypocrisy" not vaguely, but deliberately, as describing the state of mind of a public man who makes statements which he knows to be false, for the purpose of producing an effect which he knows to be at variance with reality.

I can perfectly well conceive that Mr. DAVIS might, in certain circumstances, have invited the world to contemplate the unsullied supremacy of law in the South, without exposing himself to the charge of willful misrepresentation. The Government of the Union has unquestionably laid itself open to attack upon this score from its enemies, and if Mr. DAVIS had had no direct personal knowledge of oppressive acts perpetrated by his subordinates, or by the authorities of the different States of the South, he might have been excused for gilding his cause with the contrast which he has so often attempted to establish between the constraint put upon freedom of speech, and of the person at the North and the uncontrolled liberties of the Press and of the citizen in the "Confederacy."

But Mr. DAVIS was personally cognizant of all the circumstances which had attended the arrests of Commander BOUTWELL and of myself. During the whole time of our respective imprisonments he had been kept informed of the facts in each case, and he had been personally called upon to see justice done. When, therefore, standing upon the platform set up for him at the foot of the statue of Washington on the 22d February, 1862, Mr. DAVIS challenged the respect of mankind for a Confederacy in which, notwithstanding the emergency of a great war of invasion, no interference with private rights, nor with the ordinary course of law, had been suffered to take place, he perpetrated a "wrong upon truth," as Commander BOUTWELL and myself, standing there in the rain to listen to his discourse, did, by our simple presence, most eloquently testify.

If European sympathy with the people of the Confederate States runs to the extreme of confidence in the statesmanship of JEFFERSON DAVIS, or anticipates from those States when recognized and admitted into the family of nations, any startling exhibition of order at home or dignified policy abroad, European sympathy is destined to be very seriously enlightened before it has got through with its work. The existing war between the Union and the South, is a terrible calamity to the interests, and a profound perplexity to the diplomacy of Christendom, but I cannot resist the conviction that the war postpones and simplifies issues which Peace will develope into proportions so monstrous and so complicated, that the world will be brought to think our troubles only begun where it had looked to see them ended.

I return, however, for the present, to my narrative. It was on the 12th of August that I made up my mind to essay the execution of a plan of escape, some time before conceived.

I had ascertained during my residence in Richmond, that two or three regular lines of communication between that city and the North, *via* Washington and Baltimore, had been steadily kept open in the face of all the military chances of the war. The practical unanimity of the Virginian population in support of the war and in opposition to the North, had made this easy and natural enough. Eastern Virginia is a sparsely settled country, traversed, unlike most sparsely settled countries, by numerous roads, once the highways of a trade now decayed, and of a population now dispersed. The long line of the Potomac River and of Chesapeake Bay offers all imaginable or desirable facilities for nursing a contraband traffic, to which a farther and most important impulse is communicated by the fact that the inhabitants of the lower river and bay counties in Maryland are scarcely less anxious to favor that traffic than the people of Virginia themselves. Thanks to these conditions of the case, the business of moving goods and persons to and fro between Maryland and Virginia has been carried on ever since the outbreak of hostilities as actively as smuggling over the Pyrenees or across the Straits of Gibraltar.

Not a week had passed since my liberation in which I had not seen goods exposed for sale in Main-street, as "recently imported" from Baltimore; and heard of individuals just arriving from Philadelphia or New-York. Fabulous stories were constantly in circulation of the profits realized by the adventurers in the business. I was informed, in May, that one man, a member of Gen. WINDER'S "detective force," had driven a lucrative trade for months by forwarding passengers at the rate of one hundred dollars per head from Richmond to Baltimore, and I casually heard, in July, of an instance in which one man, an Englishman, coming through to Richmond with a venture of photographic materials, purchased at New-York for $250, had sold his goods for $4,500 on the second day after his arrival.

That it was practicable to reach the North by one of these "underground railroads" I had fully convinced myself, but the enterprise demanded caution and concert of action with some person whose inquiries into the matter would be less likely than those of the Commander or myself to provoke suspicion. One or two attempts which I made to ascertain the comparative merits of the routes through Mathews County to Chesapeake Bay, with those of the routes through Caroline or Essex to the Rappahannock, satisfied me that it would be useless for me to undertake to effect any arrangements with any person not bent, like myself, upon putting the Confederacy forever behind him.

At last I hit upon the right man. A young New-Yorker, a native of Troy, resident in Richmond at the breaking out of the war, had been compelled, like many others in the South, to enter the Confederate service. Fortunately for himself, he was detailed to special service not on the field, and in the performance of his duties so won the regard of his officers as to secure for *himself an honorable discharge in May of the present year*. I had made his acquaintance a short time previously, through a fellow prisoner whom he had befriended, and immediately upon his discharge he had come to me with a proposition to join me in an attempt to leave the country. Him I now sent for, and found him as ready as ever to act. His position made it easy for him to obtain all the information which we needed, and representing that it was his intention to visit Baltimore for the purpose of buying goods, he succeeded, after the exercise of a little tact and the administration of strong liquors in proper quantities, in extracting from one of the Maryland managers of the "underground line" a systematic account of the points to be made in passing from Richmond to the Potomac, with the names of certain persons at each of these points from whom the necessary facilities could be obtained. This information my new ally brought to me Wednesday, Aug. 13. The next question was to secure a passport out of the city, the picket-guards having been recently removed nearer the city lines and enjoined to keener vigilance.

It was, of course, out of the question for me to obtain a passport in my own person. It might, indeed, and probably would have been granted to me, as I had just received a general passport to travel Southwards in the Confederacy, but in receiving it I should have been required to subscribe an obligation of "suit and service" to the Confederate States, which I wished to avoid. My companion, who considered himself to have been treated by the Confederates as pirates treat the captive sailors to whom they offer the option of a berth in the forecastle or a dance from the yard-arm, was less punctilious upon this head, and going directly to the Provost Marshal's office, obtained, without much difficulty, a pass permitting him to travel in Hanover County. A stroke of the pen extended this permission to his "brother," and all was now ready save the means of transportation.

I then sent my servant to find for me a buggy and horse suitable for country riding, as I intended "to visit the battle-fields," and might be absent perhaps two or three days. At 8 o'clock on Friday morning, Aug. 15, this establishment—perhaps the rustiest, most ramshackle, and mud-bestained vehicle in which two New-Yorkers ever condescended to ride—drew up before my door. From my windows we perceived that its advent had excited some degree of attention among a knot of Baltimorean "detectives," who lived in a house nearly opposite, and were in the habit of making the Summer night hideous with perpetual repetitions of "My Maryland," sung in a lamentable manner to the pathetic accompaniment of a diseased accordion.

We hastened, therefore, our departure, sallied boldly out, and examining the reins and harness with as much gravity and attention as if we had been on the point of testing the condition of *Flora Temple* or *Lady Suffolk*, trotted quietly away up Marshall-street, in what we believed to be the direction of the Brook turnpike. The day was favorable—that is, it was an ill-favored day, such as is not uncommon toward the middle and end of August—a day of clouded skies, and chilly showers.

About three miles beyond the city limits, having previously passed the line of fortified redoubts guarded by a few loungers with lances, we came upon the picket-guard. The picket-guard was a tall, good-natured fellow, in a butternut suit, who sauntered slowly down toward us from his seat beneath a tree on a slope near the road. His only weapon was a large sword, which could hardly have interfered with the prosecution of our journey, had he been dissatisfied with our passport. But this was not the case. He returned it to us with the remark, that as the "enemy warn't in Hanover County, we might go ahead; for, you know," he added, in a confidential manner, "when a country's invaded, we can't let people go riding about in it." Casually missing our way in a small wood which we found occupied by a cavalry camp, we came upon a second and superfluous picket on striking the Brook turnpike. But it was now raining very hard, and the picket-guard, a "city soldier" in neat uniform, had no disposition to inspect us over-closely, at the expense of an inevitable ducking.

So, "past we glide," once more, and find ourselves upon the direct high-road to Hanover Junction. As we neared that point, distant some twenty miles from Richmond, we came upon a moving column of LONGSTREET'S corps advancing to join the army of Gen. LEE, and plowing its way painfully with heavily-loaded wagons and jaded horses, over roads that were half canals with mud and swamp-water. The National army had occupied this country in May and June, and the traces of its presence were everywhere visible in bits of carefully-laid plank and corduroy, of which the Confederates now gladly availed themselves. Of devastation, save in the blazing of trees and an occasional lapse in the line of worm-fences, we saw no signs. A young Mississippian Lieutenant, extremely well mounted, joined us about five miles from the Junction, and, taking us for residents of the county, asked our pilotage to his point of destination. As we had made up our minds to follow the telegraph lines, we readily offered to show him the way, and carried him safely in. The "Junction" was swarming with troops and country people, and it is not improbable that the company of our Lieutenant may have saved us from some disagreeable inquiries.

At Hanover Junction we were to find a farmer who would ferry us over the North Anna River. A small boy put us upon the road to this farmer's house, and the farmer himself not only put us across the river in a deep batteau, but upon our requesting him to take charge of our horse and buggy, "until we should return from Baltimore," volunteered an introduction to another farmer, who would see us safely over the ford of the Mattapony and set us on our way to the river Rappahannock.

This second farmer, in consideration of a sum to him in hand paid, furnished us with a comfortable night's lodging, an excellent supper and breakfast, a good horse and wagon and an intelligent negro guide. We left his house at 3 A. M., on Saturday, and rode from the fading moonlight into the rosy dawn through a grand and silent forest of pines, in which we passed, without disturbing their repose, three Confederate cavalrymen asleep beside their drowsy and picketed horses. Dashing through a deep ford of the Mattapony, we turned the last Confederate pickets a short distance to the eastward of Bowling Green, baited our steed at a "town" of some half a dozen houses, known as "Loyds," and crossed the red Rappahannock at 3 o'clock of the afternoon in a wherry. That the ferry at this point was a regular business-like affair was evident enough. Before we reached it we met on the road several carriage loads of travelers, and two teams drawing heavy wagon loads of supplies, boxes of tea and dry goods just "over" from Maryland.

In Westmoreland County, where our Rappahannock *ferryman put us ashore, we met a large party of Marylanders, fresh from Baltimore. There* were some fifteen or twenty of them, and greeting us as Baltimoreans, they were urgent in their representations of the peril we should incur in attempting to reach the Monumental City. Westmoreland County, they told us, was then full of Marylanders flying from the draft to come. A camp of three hundred, they said, was established in the heart of the county, a few miles off; and they informed us that, only the night before, they had arrested a negro who, mistaking them for Nationals from Fredericksburgh, had come in to denounce his master as a "rebel." This negro they had secured, and were taking him to Richmond.

We assumed a quiet and confident air in talking with these people, which made us "masters of the position," and before we left them one of their number had agreed to take our buggy and horse back to Richmond for us from the point at which we had left it on the North Anna, offering us in return the valuable information that at Oak Grove, on the Potomac shore of Westmoreland, we should find the boat with two boatmen, which had brought him over from Maryland, and which might probably be made available for taking us the other way, since we were so obstinately bent on running into the lion's mouth.

A negro with a fine pair of horses and a handsome New York built baurouche was in waiting in the woods just above the landing—and a drive of ten miles brought us to the small village of Oak Grove.

Here in the cove of a small creek we found our boat, and after a short parley the boatmen agreed to land us in Maryland. They would not leave the creek till after dark, for fear of the "tugs," which they seemed to hold in a very wholesome respect; and when we finally started at dusk, the wind and the sea had risen so high that they feared to attempt the passage. Of course we affected no great disappointment at this delay, and bivouacked on the sand that night at the mouth of the creek. At daylight next morning we rowed back to the cove we had left, and were once more landed on the Virginia shores! Fortunately, however, we were not obliged to visit the town, but passed the day on a deserted plantation upon the cliffs overlooking the Potomac, where we were hospitably entertained by a venerable "uncle" and "maumer," the sole guardians of that still and stately place. The day was beautiful, the scene exquisitely calm and picturesque—nor could the dim consciousness of possible danger lurking in the rear disturb our enjoyment. We lay upon the cliffs, watching the sails upon the river, and the far gleam of the National flag as it waved in the light breeze upon the passing vessels, and the distant Maryland shore. With the nightfall, we resumed our attempt to cross; and after an exciting row of nearly three hours, the sea running quite high, slipped past the blockading line of National vessels, plainly discernible to the number of six at different points along the Maryland shore, and drew in under the shadow of Swan's Point. From this point the boatmen rowed us through devious waterways, known to themselves better than, I fear, they are to our blockading vessels, into the Wicomico River—upon the banks of which they landed us, forty-eight miles from Washington, on the morning of Monday, Aug. 18. From this point to within ten miles of the Capital, we made our way on foot, the thoroughly Southern temper of the country being sufficiently manifest in the fact that, while we met numbers of vehicles tending toward the river we were unable to find anybody who would set us on our way to Washington, the mere mention of such a proposition, unaccompanied as it was by any document verifying our "Southern" claims, evidently drawing down upon us the suspicion and dislike of the country people. At one place, indeed, where we induced an old lady to supply us with a meal, she subsequently informed us that we had been already announced in the village as "a couple of Federal spies!"

My experience indeed throughout this brief but interesting trip convinced me that nothing could have been easier than for the Confederates to organize along the Virginia and Maryland line a series of secret communications, the number and extent of which I fear the Government has hardly appreciated—communications facilitated and protected by the disposition of the people who inhabit the regions traversed, highly important in their results to the seceded States, and only to be broken up by a much more minute and wide-sweeping surveillance than had been attempted at the time when I passed the lines in August last.

I am, most truly, your servant,

WM. HENRY HURLBERT.

THE TROUBLE AT BALTIMORE.

Memorial of the Union Committee—Universal Dissatisfaction of the Maryland Loyalists with Gen. Wool.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 27, 1862.

There appears to be throughout the whole of Maryland, and especially at Baltimore, very deep and wide-spread dissatisfaction with Gen. WOOL'S administration of the Department over which he exercises military control. This feeling has found expression in a Memorial to the President begging his removal—a copy of which is here subjoined:

MEMORIAL FOR THE REMOVAL OF GEN. WOOL.

The undersigned, loyal citizens of the City of Baltimore and of the State of Maryland, for themselves and for nearly all others within the State who oppose the rebellion and sustain the Government, with their whole heart, in its efforts to restore its full authority respectfully memorialize you with the intention, and for the purpose of causing the transfer of Major-Gen. WOOL from the command of the Eighth Army Corps, or of so much thereof as is involved in his military control of this city and State. Gen. WOOL is an old officer of the United States army, who has served his country long, and we do not wish publicly to assail him for imbecility, for total lack of judgment and discretion, in the administration of the affairs of his important office in these localities. His great age almost precludes the hope of vigorous, correct or better action counteracting the influences which are constantly brought to bear upon him, to the detriment of the Federal Union cause.

We respectfully suggest that the President earnestly consider the precarious position of the loyal portion of this community, and the questionable physical and mental competency of Gen. WOOL, and spare those who wish him well, the mortification of being obliged to hear everywhere and at all times the rude things, true though they be, which are said of him.

We therefore beg leave to suggest his removal to some other point, where he may better subserve the great interests of the country, and where, at the same time, may be accorded to him the retirement which his condition of mind requires.

I found this memorial on the table of the Union Society's Reading-room at Baltimore. It has been extensively circulated throughout the State and is receiving numerous signatures. No definite grounds of complaint, it will be observed, are stated in the document, which is certainly as vague as could well be to express so much venom; but the complainant's charge that Gen. WOOL finds his favorite society among known and avowed Secessionists, (they put a speech into his mouth to the effect that "the loyalists are vulgar people and he has always been accustomed to good society,") that he refuses to take any steps against proven spies and traitors—that the rebel ladies have the old man completely in their power and get out of him any information wanted—and that by his conduct of misconduct of affairs, he, as a citizen of Frederick told me, "puts a *premium of 500 per cent.* on disloyalty in Maryland." I know nothing of the truth of this formidable indictment; but I do know that the feeling *against Gen. WOOL is bitter and intense. It is due, however, to say that I find others, conservative and* moderate men, who entirely approve of his course—who say that his dalliance with the Secessionist ladies and his sensibility to bouquets and their fair donors are quite innocent—retort that the imputations against him are prompted by local and personal motives—regard his policy as eminently conciliatory and judicious, and would deeply lament his removal. I put the question, however, whether the conciliation of the parties aforesaid was a fair offset to the profound irritation which the course of the General causes the great mass of the unconditional Union men of Maryland, and I found no satisfactory answer to the query. I leave you to form your own judgment on the question, but this much, by way of exposition, is due to the sentiment of a class whose sentiments are worthy of some consideration.

W. S.

Looking for Vessels at Sea.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An old friend—a Rear-Admiral now, but in the war of 1812 a midshipman on board the *President* frigate—speaking of the article on the pirate steamer *Alabama*, said that the squadron, consisting of the *President, United States, Congress, Hornet* and *Argus*, United States vessels of war, were in pursuit of the West India fleet of merchantmen, of 250 sail, for fourteen days, and were so near them that they saw the orange peel and cocoa-nut shells on the ocean, which had been thrown overboard from the English vessels, but did not find them. It was afterwards known that the Englishmen saw our vessels about twenty-five miles off, and changed their course two points to avoid our vessels, and were successful by doing so.

G. W. B.

Knock Out the Underpinning.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It appears to me that our colored population, thousands of whom are anxious and ready for the service, might be used as a military force, with vastly greater efficiency than an equal number of whites, and that without exciting any jealousy, or interfering with any prejudice, in this way: Form a distinct Department of colored people, without regard to their recent status as free or otherwise, under white commanders, and send them to that point of the South where, in the judgment of the proper authorities, they can be most effective. The immediate result must be that the slaves would understand at once that *such* a force was not sent *against* them, but *for their deliverance*, and they would come over by thousands daily, and the rebellion would be deprived of its foundation.

Will you not bring this matter before the public, if it commends itself to your judgment?

WESTCHESTER.

Gen. Mitchel and the Contrabands.

Gen. MITCHEL has written the following letter to Secretary CHASE:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., Oct. 12, 1862.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR: I received, this morning, your two letters, the one by mail, the other by Hon. Mr. HUTCHINS; and from their contents I derive hope and courage. I had an interview this morning with Gen. SAXTON, which was entirely satisfactory, and I think our personal relations are all that could be desired. But I think, Governor, you are mistaken when you say Gen. SAXTON is to act under my orders. His letter of instruction states, in so many words, that he is to act under the orders of the Secretary of War. If he were, indeed, under my orders, I have an immense work for him to do, which I would commence without an hour's delay. I would begin the organization of my Plantation System. A perfect census of all the blacks inhabiting the islands would be promptly made. My model plantation, with its fields, fences, seeds, tillage, implements, houses, furniture, &c., would be organized with as little delay as possible. I would commence the buildings, which will be required for the large accessions of population which will certainly come to us, when we break through the enemy's line on the main land, which we are determined to do. I would have all the blacks distinctly informed as to the plan by which they were to be governed, educated, and made industrious and worthy citizens. I would tell them that the fruits of their future toil would be consecrated hereafter to their own benefit; to each family on the plantation I would give a separate dwelling, with a patch for their own private cultivation as a little garden.

From estimates which I have carefully made, I am quite certain that an industrious family of three persons will certainly save from $150 to $200 each year. In five years such a family will have laid up in the Plantation Bank an amount sufficient to make them independent. And then with industrious habits, with religious instruction, with correct moral views and sentiments, with minds properly trained to self-dependence, they may elect their own homes if they so chose, and begin the world for themselves.

On yesterday, which was Sunday, a little church, built for the negroes, was consecrated to the worship of Almighty God. By invitation from ABRAHAM, the black preacher, I was present, and addressed his congregation. I have spoken to the *Hub of Boston*, the solid, and the scientific and the literary men of that learned city; I have spoken to the fashionable crowds of New-York in the Academy of Music; I have spoken to the rich and proud citizens of New-Orleans; I have spoken to multitudes in almost every State in the Union, but I do not think I ever addressed any audience whose presence touched me more deeply than the sable multitude, to whom I endeavored to utter words of encouragement and hope yesterday. And, my dear Governor, they are encouraged, and they do hope; and I feel that it is possible to convert the officers and soldiers from their unjust and ungenerous prejudices, and to make them the firm, fast, sympathizing friends of those unfortunate blacks. Already I find a very great change, and some of my talking officers, who were most gloomy and most despondent when I first arrived, are now full of cheerful hope.

I have decided to remove all the negro families to the outside of our lines. To accomplish this, I have laid off a beautiful piece of ground fronting upon the beach, into lots of half an acre each. Upon these lots we are already erecting our buildings. I have at work a gang of fifty negroes, with a black man as foreman, and a white superintendent. The work is perfectly systematized; the houses of very simple structure; their various parts divided among gangs who work only on these parts. One gang is employed upon the frames, in getting them out and putting them up; another in getting out the sidings; another in putting up the sidings; another in splitting clap-boards for the roof; another in putting on the roof. And these fifty hands, now working earnestly and with high hope, are actually building a house a day.

I hope to organize two or three more bands, of fifty each, so that in a short time we may be able to finish from twenty to twenty-five houses each week.

You give me reason to hope that reinforcements will not long be delayed. I beg you to exert all the influence you can to push them forward as rapidly as possible. The troops now here are many of them greatly debilitated by the climate; and an expedition of even a few days, involving toil, exposure and fatigue, swells the sick list to an alarming degree. I have one regiment, the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania, who have just returned from a tour of picket duty on this island, whose sick list to-day reaches two hundred and thirty-three. Another regiment, the Seventh Connecticut, which has just returned from the St. John's River Expedition, has a sick list of nearly two hundred. Two weeks ago they left Hilton Head in apparently excellent health and the finest possible spirits. The expedition proved a perfect success. We captured all the enemy's heavy guns, all his ammunition, many small arms, and more than a hundred tents. We have captured his best steamer on the river, and our troops penetrated into Florida more than 230 miles. We brought away on our steamers between three and four hundred negroes. Notwithstanding this success my troops have suffered very severely in their health, demonstrating the fact that they are sadly debilitated by the climate. It was on this account I urged the exchange of these troops for others.

I am certain there is a great work to be done here. I have not thus far been inactive. Since my arrival three expeditions have been sent out with success, and three others are already planned, and will soon be executed. But our force is too small to strike successfully either Charleston or Savannah. We want 25,000 additional troops, and among these I most earnestly hope that the regiments of my old division may be sent forward.

Your letters have inspired me with great hope, and everything in the future looks bright and cheerful. My letter to the Secretary of War, with reference to money for the payment of the troops, has been promptly answered by a remittance of $750,000, and this alone has spread throughout our camps a feeling of the highest gratification.

I read the news from the North, and ponder over it with the deepest interest. I cannot but believe that the great heart of this nation will respond to the President's Proclamation. So far as I know, it has been received here with the highest satisfaction, both by the army and navy. Give us but the means, and we will show them that it is no *brutem fulmen*, but a thunderbolt that will carry overthrow and destruction through the dark dominions of Slavery.

Mr. HUTCHINS, on his return, will be prepared to give you a full account of all that is doing, and of all that ought to be done in the Department of the South. Ever truthfully and faithfully your friend,

O. M. MITCHEL, Major-General.

Hon. S. P. CHASE.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

In this Court, yesterday, the trial of JACOB WEILER for the murder of his wife by shooting with a pistol, on the morning of the 28th of August last, was continued. Messrs. HOWE and PHELPS summed up the case for the defence, and Mr. STEWART, Assistant District-Attorney, made the closing argument for the prosecution. The Recorder delivered a very able and impartial charge to the jury, reviewing the whole testimony in the case, and laying down the law applicable thereto. *He said that their verdict must be* either murder or acquittal, as there was no evidence that would bring the case under either of the degrees of manslaughter.

The Jury retired to deliberate upon a verdict at 2 P. M., and had not come to an agreement at a late hour last night.

GEO. CORNELIUS, a colored man, previously convicted of an assault with a dangerous weapon, was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

FRANK MCNAMARA, *alias* "Pickle Frank," convicted of an assault upon Officer WEBBER, was also sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

SARAH PHELPS, convicted of grand larceny, was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

The trial of AMANDA THOMPSON, (colored,) for the murder of her husband in Sullivan-street, on the 20th of September last, will commence this morning, and will be the last cause taken up this term.

A Card from Capt. Duffy.

Capt. DUFFY, of the gallant Sixty-ninth, has been nominated by the loyal men of the Fifth Congressional District as their candidate, in opposition to the *subsistence* candidate, ex-Mayor, ex-merchant FERNANDO WOOD. Capt. DUFFY is well known as a tried man, an upright citizen, a loyal countryman, and a gallant soldier. Upon him, as such, the columns of a cotemporary has seen fit to pour the contents of their bilious souls, and to make his honest endeavor in a long career of honorable usefulness a subject of reviling and scoffing.

To this quite unnecessarily, Capt. DUFFY has seen fit to reply in the following terms:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have seen an article in the *World* of this date, in which my earlier career in this country is commented on in a spirit of great bitterness. It is not my purpose here to meet the vindictive article in question in the same spirit that caused it to be written. I cannot descend to personal invective against my opponent in the present canvass, to support whom the malicious article in the *World* was written. Nor would I cause or permit it to be done. I seek the suffrages of those *who know me*. Mr. WOOD is also known to the voters of my District, and I am perfectly willing to leave the question of character open for the action of their verdict. I may have held a very humble position when I first came here; many of my countrymen have done the same; but there may be some little merit in having risen from that lowly state to a position which warranted a large and highly respectable body of my fellow-citizens—those to the manor born, as well as those who first drew breath in the dear isle of my fathers, in placing me, on two occasions, before the community as a candidate for one of the most responsible places within the gift of the people. If, at one time, as is charged against me, I was engaged in the liquor trade in this City, and that is disreputable—which I deny—I have since tried to serve my adopted country, and have freely offered my life as a sacrifice to her greatness and her unity, while those who now revile me were openly striving, parricide-like, to strike a dagger to her heart. Let those who seek to create a prejudice against me, point to a single instance of dishonesty in my whole life; let them show the commission of a single act by me which was violative of friendship, or state where and when I have once broken my plighted word, whether with my political associates or in private life, or even with my enemy; let them show that I have ever breathed a sentiment at variance with undying loyalty to the sacred land of my adoption, and I will stand mute. Until they do this, let them hold their peace.

JOHN DUFFY, Sixty-ninth Regiment.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1862.

Visit of Mrs. Lincoln, Gen. Banks and Gen. Anderson to the Navy-yard.

Yesterday was a grand gala day at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. It having been known that the wife of the President intended to visit the receiving-ship *North Carolina*, an immense crowd of persons congregated at the gate and several hundreds obtained admission. About noon all the wharves were crowded with spectators. At 1½ o'clock the Police barge boat arrived off the yard with Mrs. LINCOLN, Gen. ANDERSON, Gen. BANKS and a lady, said to be Mrs. GOLDSBOROUGH. The distinguished party were waited on by Admiral PAULDING, who took his private barge alongside the steamer. All the *North Carolina's* yards were lowered, the crews being uniformed in white frocks, blue pants and blue collars. The marines were in full uniform on the quarter-deck, and the full band, also in full uniform, on the poop. At 2 o'clock the "side boys" were piped, and the visitors entered the ship, amid cheers from the crews of the *North*, the *Savannah*, *Vanderbilt* and other men-of-war in the stream. An army General's salute was then fired from the gun-deck. The party was then shown through the vessel, and partook of Capt. MEADE'S hospitalities. Having spent some two hours at the yard they left in the steamboat, well pleased with their visit.

A New Home for Seamen.

The friends of the sailor will be pleased to know that another society has recently been formed in this City, to promote the temporal and spiritual welfare of seamen. It takes the name of the New-York Seamen's Friend Society. The officers are: Hon. DANIEL F. TIEMANN, President; Rev. C. K. TRUE, D. D., First Vice-President; JOHN FALCONER, Second Vice-President; A. V. STOUT, Treasurer; Rev. W. H. BOARDMAN, Recording Secretary; Rev. D. TRACY, Corresponding Secretary and Financial Agent. The most prominent object the Society has in view, is the erection of another Sailors' Home, having more particular reference to our navy, which has so suddenly changed from eight to thirty thousand. The great City of New-York has less accommodation of this kind than Boston. The two Homes in this City cannot accommodate more than 200 boarders. We may ask, "What are these among so many?" We purpose to erect a building costing about $50,000, and we shall soon be calling on the ship-owners and Marine Insurance offices and others, to aid in the work. Any one preferring to do something without the personal call, can send the money they wish to contribute to A. V. STOUT, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank, Broadway, corner of Chambers-street.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

STRIKE OF THE SHIP-CAULKERS.—The difficulty between the caulkers and the bosses is not yet settled. The men demand $3, and the bosses think $2 is enough. One man offered $2 75, but it was refused. Messrs. SPOFFORD & TILESTON, who had the ship *Calhoun* upon the large sectional-dock, decided upon hurrying the ship and having her repaired in Liverpool. The steamer *Ella Warley*, on the small balance-dock, foot of Pike-street, was also ordered to be lowered by the owners, and several other vessels waiting to be docked, it was decided upon by the merchants should be taken to foreign ports for repairs. Messrs. E. BURNHAM & Co., the carpenters employed to strip the ship *Calhoun*, offered the strikers $2 75, but it was refused. The caulkers in the Navy-yard are still at work at the old price, and are anxiously awaiting the result of the City strike.

AN AMUSING QUARREL CONCERNING FRACTIONAL CHANGE.—A Mr. TIMPSON, a broker, yesterday morning refused to accept postage-stamps in part change for a twenty-five-cent postage-currency note, on paying the driver of an omnibus on the Madison-avenue line, his fare down town. The latter said he had no other change, except silver, which he declined to part with. After an interchange of sharp words about the matter, and being unable to settle it themselves, the driver turned into the Park with his load, drove up to the City Hall, and went before the City Marshal with the case. Mr. SIMPSON also appeared before the Marshal, full of indignation and a strong belief that he had the right of the question. He represented that a notice was posted in the omnibuses refusing stamps for fares. He thought the rule was a poor one if it did not work both ways. Moreover, he knew that the proprietors of that omnibus line sold their silver in Wall-street. The Marshal decided the dispute in favor of the driver. Mr. TIMPSON was dissatisfied with this disposition of his grievance, and threatened to take legal proceedings against the Marshal. He accepted the stamps, however, but claimed the right to re-enter the stage, and ride down to Wall-street for the fare paid. The driver would not allow him to do so, and, assisted by a friend, who guarded the door of the stage, was enabled to drive off without Mr. TIMPSON, whose unavailing efforts to get inside of the vehicle had attracted a crowd of people.

A RIOT AMONG RAILROAD EMPLOYES.—On Tuesday, about twenty men, employed as hostlers and laborers on the Second-avenue Railroad, appeared at the office of the Superintendent of the Company, and in a very [illegible] manner demanded higher wages. The Superintendent informed the strikers that he had no power to comply with their demand, and requested them to await the arrival of the President and Treasurer of the Company. This was not satisfactory to the employés, who demanded an immediate answer, and not receiving it they departed. In an hour or two after they returned, armed with clubs, and going into the stables they knocked down four or five of the men employed therein. The reason assigned by them for this assault, was that their victims refused to join them in the demand for higher wages. Three of the men who were thus attacked were injured quite severely. While this assault was going on, several of the Nineteenth Precinct Police appeared on the ground, and arrested five of the ringleaders, named Barney Mooney, Peter Boyle, John O'Cain, Thomas McKenny and Edward McNulty. They were taken to the Police Court and committed for examination.

SUICIDE BY POISON.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday, at No. [illegible] Elm-street, upon the body of a German named [illegible], who *died at an early hour yesterday morning from the effects of a dose of arsenic, administered by himself.* The deceased was addicted to the free use of liquor, and at the time he took the poison he was in a state bordering upon delirium. Immediately after swallowing the dose, he seized an ax, and with it destroyed all the furniture in his room. He then threw himself upon his bed and tried to sleep, but the pain produced by the poison was too acute, and he arose and raved through the house like a madman, for an hour or two, when death ended his painful existence. A *post-mortem* examination, made by Dr. BOUTON, revealed the presence of a large quantity of the deadly drug in his stomach. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT INSPECTION.—The following is a correct muster-roll of this regiment, as inspected by Maj. HOADLEY:

Lieutenant-Colonel	1	Non-commissioned Staff	[illegible]
Major	1	Band	[illegible]
Quartermaster	1		

	Capts.	Lieuts.	Sergts.	Corps.	Privates.	Total.
Company A	1	1	3	4	34	43
Company B	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Company C	1	1	4	[illegible]	34	[illegible]
Company D	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Company E	—	[illegible]	3	[illegible]	40	[illegible]
Company F	1	1	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Company G	—	[illegible]	4	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
Company H	1	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Company I	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Company K	1	1	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total officers and privates .... [illegible]

Absent .... [illegible]

Total in full .... [illegible]

Six Companies were inspected at their Armory, Centre Market, one at Lafayette Hall and three at the corner of University-place and Thirteenth-street.

CRICKET.—The great Cricket match—Long Island *vs.* New-York—was commenced yesterday on the St. George's ground, Hoboken. New-York scored 80—Long Island 40, with two wickets to go down. The game will be continued this morning at 10 o'clock.

On Thursday the Base Ball match—Brooklyn *vs.* New-York—will be played; game call at 10 o'clock.

MISSIONARY WORK IN THE CITY.—On Sunday evening the City Tract Missionary Society held a meeting in the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of Twenty-second-street, A. R. WETMORE,

[illegible] the Fifth, Sixteenth, Nineteenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards, and also of the [illegible] showing in a large number of forms the good accomplished in a great variety of ways, improving the physical and moral interests of men. Letters have been received from soldiers and Chaplains testifying to the value of the efforts made for their welfare while in camp around our City. A German soldier remitted $20 as a thank offering, which was expended in publications. Rev. Dr. Parker, the Pastor of the church, spoke briefly of the wisdom and efficiency of the movement, and urged the people to more fidelity, that there might be greater encouragement and larger success. Among the statistics given are 76,046 tracts, 669 volumes, 162 to Sabbath-schools, 399 to church, 49 temperance, 322 meetings and 46 conversions.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS FROM PORT ROYAL.—Thirteen prisoners of war, brought hither in the steamship Ericsson from Port Royal on Tuesday evening, were yesterday taken to the United States Marshal's office, and from thence to the House of Detention, to await orders from Washington for their disposal. They were taken in the recent expedition set on foot to destroy the railroad bridge between Charleston and Savannah. Among them is one contraband, nearly 70 years of age, who was employed as a drummer for the rebels. He freely expressed his satisfaction at the change in his circumstances, and said he had no desire to go back, although he left behind him a wife and three children. None of the white prisoners were able to tell what they were fighting for, although they intimated that they were ready to continue the fight if they ever got back.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.—To-night, at the Academy of Music, the orphans of our City appeal to a generous public for aid. They are sadly in need, and the chills of Winter are upon them. A pleasant dramatic entertainment will be given this afternoon and evening for their benefit, and we trust that every reader of the TIMES will at least buy a ticket.

PERSONAL.—MAJ.-GEN. BANKS.—This patriotic [illegible] General is not here as some suggest, for rest, nor yet for the purpose of organizing a Texan expedition, nor again, for family duty—but simply and solely as a member of the committee appointed to examine the fortifications in and about the harbor of New-York. Gen. BANKS is well, and as ever, ardent for the restoration of the Union by the subjugation of its foes.

CRICKET AND BASE BALL.—The match for the benefit of the "Professionals" terminated yesterday in favor of the Long Island Eleven. New-York scored 60 in the first innings and 49 in the second. The Long Islanders made 63 runs in their first innings, and in the second got the number of runs required to win, with the loss of four wickets. To-day the base ball match between Brooklyn and New-York will take place.

OBITUARY.—Lieut. WM. WHELAN, formerly of the First Fire Zouaves, latterly of the First Regiment New-York Mounted Rifles, died on Sunday, the 26th, from the effect of wounds received on Saturday at Blackwater, Va., in a skirmish between the Rifles and a body of rebel cavalry. His body has been brought to this City, and the funeral will be announced in to-morrow's TIMES.

PERSONAL.—Mr. HENRY J. WINSER, editor of the New South, arrived in this City yesterday from Port Royal by the steamer Ericsson. Mr. WINSER's little sheet is doing a good work in its Southern home, and we are glad to know that its merits are appreciated, and its profits more than considerable.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Fourth District Republican Congressional Convention, met last evening at the Fifth Ward Hotel and nominated WILLIAM H. GREEN, Esq., proprietor of the International Hotel.

LAUNCH OF A STEAMSHIP.—There will be launched, from the ship-yard of J. SIMONSON, near the foot of Tenth-street Ferry, East River, at Green Point, at 9½ o'clock this day, a splendid side-wheel steamer of about 3,600 tons, for C. VANDERBILT of this City.

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD.—The annual inspection of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, State Militia, Col. MARSHALL LEFFERTS commanding, took place yesterday afternoon, on Washington Parade-ground. The men, in heavy marching order, were inspected by Maj. HARRISON, of Gen. HALL's Staff. The regiment turned out nearly 1,000 men.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part I.—Adjourned for the Term. Part II.—Nos. 3648, 3652, 3654, 3656, 3658, 3660, 3662, 3664, 3666, 3668, 3678, 3680, 3682, 3684, 3686, 3688, 3690, 3692, 3694, 3696. Part III.—Nos. [illegible], 3091, 3115, 1821, 3070.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Part I.—Adjourned for the Term.

United States Circuit Court—Oct. 29.

Before Judge Nelson.

GENERAL AVERAGE—SEPARATION OF CARGO.

Isaac Thacher et al. vs. Alexander McAndrew et al.—This case was brought to recover an amount claimed of the defendant as general average. The ship Rachel, bound from Liverpool to New-York, passed Sandy Hook, and on Sept. 22, 1860, struck on the West Bank. Efforts were made to get her off by tugs, but in vain. The agent of the underwriters came down with steam pumps and other apparatus, and her cargo was discharged into lighters, almost entirely. The cargo belonging to the defendants was discharged with lighters by Sept. 25, and was delivered to them on their signing an average bond. The efforts to get the ship off were then continued, and the vessel was finally got off on Nov. 11. The expense of thus getting her off exceeded the value of the ship when brought to the port. The plaintiffs claimed that the defendants should contribute to this expense.

NELSON, C. J.—This is, perhaps, a close case, but we are inclined to think, that on principle, the cargo of the defendants is bound to contribute in general average to the expenses of saving the vessel. The fact that the vessel stranded near the port of destination has somewhat embarrassed the case, taken in connection with the circumstances attending the delivery of the cargo by lighters. It is open to the observation that the cargo was not only separated from the vessel and the common impending peril, before most of the expenses in relieving the latter were incurred, but that the separation took place at the instance and request of the consignees of the cargo. This view, however, to the extent stated is not sustained by the evidence. The cargo was discharged into the lighters to relieve the vessel; and the delivery then at the port of destination is attributable to the accident of the proximity of the port. The cargo was at the risk and responsibility of the ship until delivered to her consignees on receiving bond for average contribution.

Indeed, we do not understand it to be denied, but that the expenses incurred in attempting to relieve the ship, including lightering and saving cargo, are properly chargeable in the general average. The point made is, that after the discharge of the cargo upon the lighters, and separation from the ship, the safety of the cargo no longer depended upon the saving of the vessel, and hence there was no longer any common peril impending or benefit derived from the expenses incurred.

That these were in a literal sense [illegible]. But is it true in a more general view of the facts of the case, or in contemplation of law? By the accident which occasioned the stranding of the vessel, both vessel and cargo were exposed to one common hazard, and the expenses incurred were incurred with a view to the safety of both, and, of course, for their common benefit. Steam-tugs were employed, and efforts made to start the vessel from her sand-bed—steam-pumps and wrecking apparatus used. These efforts failing, then commenced sending down yards and spars, and placing cargo into lighters. All these were expenses incurred, and efforts made by the master, who represented the interests of all concerned.

These efforts were continued by the master until and after he was joined by Capt. MONAM, the agent sent by the underwriters of the ship, who then took charge of the business.

The question, under these circumstances, is, is the cargo exempt from all expenses incurred in relieving the ship after it was placed in safety upon the lighters? We agree, if the consignees of the cargo had accepted it thus delivered, at the sides of the stranded ship, the separation would have been complete, and it would have been no longer connected with the danger or its incidents. But this cannot be pretended. The cargo continued as a part of the adventure not yet terminated. It cannot be doubted but if any damage had happened to it in the transfer to the lighters, or in the conveyance to the port, the loss would have been the subject of general average, and the ship liable for its share. And, in this sense, the cargo is still connected in the safety of the ship. It is said, the consignees of the cargo do not claim any average contribution. But, their release or waiver cannot affect the question. The test is, is the vessel legally liable?

There is certainly a difficulty in laying down any general rule by which to determine the measure of expense the master or owner, in case of a vessel stranded by peril of the sea, may incur, and to which the cargo saved must contribute. That expenses may be incurred, indeed that it is oftentimes the duty of the master or owner to incur them, is not to be denied. We do not see but the measure of them must depend upon the exercise of sound judgment, and good faith, under all the circumstances of the case. No fixed amount can be settled in advance. There may be abuses, as in every case where the rule of liability turns upon the exercise of the human judgment in the given case. The only remedy we know of consists in the supervision of the Courts. We cannot say, in this case, that the owner should have arrested his efforts

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when the cargo was saved, or that he forfeited his right to the contribution by the continuance of them. Judgment for plaintiffs for amount of verdict.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Lord; for defendants, Mr. Hamilton.

FIREARMS PATENT.

Rollin White et al vs. Herman Boker et al.—NELSON, C. J.—The bill in this case is filed to restrain the defendants from infringing the patent of Rollin White, issued 3d April, 1855, for an improvement in repeating firearms. After describing the improvement, and the mode of constructing it, the patentee states his claim, the one in dispute, "extending the chambers a a of the rotating cylinder. A right through the rear of the said cylinder for the purpose of enabling the said chamber to be charged at the rear, either by hand or by a self-acting charger substantially as described."

The description of the cylinder in the patent is as follows: "A is a rotating chambered cylinder, having the chambers, a a, bored right through it, and made slightly conical, with the smallest part in front, in order that a cartridge may be inserted easily in the back, but that the ball may fit tight when it arrives in its place, and not go through till the charge explodes."

The defendant's pistol differs from the plaintiff's in this: that the chambers are bored cylindrical instead of conical, and a flange is used upon the cartridge, which answers the purpose of the conical chamber. It is argued that this rotating chamber is described and claimed as a whole by White, the patentee, and as the one used by the defendants differs in respect to the form of the chamber, there is no infringement. This, we think, is a mistake.

The substance of the invention is, in extending the chambers through the cylinder, so that it may be loaded by inserting the charge in the rear instead of the front, as heretofore. The conical form is incidental with a view of checking the advance of the charge beyond a given point, and embraced in contemplation of law all the equivalents, of which the contrivance of the defendants is one. Or, at most, this contrivance is but an improvement upon the invention of White, and cannot be used upon it without his assent.

There is a good deal of evidence in the case going to the question of novelty in the improvement of the patentee. We have examined the whole of it, and are satisfied that the weight of it is decidedly with the complainants.

Decree for complainants.

For complainants, Mr. Stoughton; for respondents, Mr. Gifford and Mr. Sargent.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT ASSIGNMENT.

E. Guillaume et al. vs. J. R. Thorne et al.—NELSON, C. J.—The bill in this case was filed against the defendants to set aside an assignment on the 11th March, 1860, by two of them to a third for the benefit of creditors, on a charge of fraud. The fraud charged consisted in the two creditors having preferred the debt of one Cooper to the amount of $15,000, which amount it is insisted was left with them as special partner, and was chargeable for the debts of the firm. On the other hand it is insisted the amount was a loan by Cooper to the firm, for the usual rate of interest of seven per cent. A good deal of very irregular proof has been taken in the case—much of it hearsay—which has confused and complicated it; but on looking into the evidence which is competent and relevant, we think the weight of it maintains the position of the defendants, namely, that the moneys were left with the firm as a loan, and not otherwise connected with its business.

This view is conclusive of the case, and the decree must be for the defendants.

For plaintiffs, Judge Cowles; for defendants, Mr. Ely, Mr. Roelker, and Mr. Norton.

A Horse Case—A Contract for Sale of "Patsy" Disputed.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Noah Davis.

Virgil Whitcomb vs. Walter M. Hungerford.—The plaintiff sues the defendant for an alleged unlawful conversion of a certain chestnut mare called Patsy. The plaintiff complains that on the 24th day of September, 1860, the defendant sold and delivered to the plaintiff, and the plaintiff received from the defendant a chestnut mare at an agreed price of $1,000, and the plaintiff paid $100 down on account; but that prior to the commencement of this action, the defendant, without the knowledge or consent of the plaintiff, took the mare and converted her to his own use, in consequence of which the plaintiff has sustained $1,000 damages.

The defendant denies ever having made a sale of the mare to the plaintiff, or that the mare was ever in any way in the plaintiff's possession, but has ever remained his own property. It is also alleged that on the 24th of September, 1860, the plaintiff came to the defendant, and agreed to pay $100 for the privilege of buying the mare within thirty days, at the price of $1,000; and that in case Whitcomb, the plaintiff, should not buy the mare within that time, that then he should forfeit the one hundred dollars. It was moreover agreed, as is alleged, that the mare should remain in Hiram Woodruff's stable during the thirty days, and that Whitcomb should pay for the stabling, &c.

Hiram Woodruff was on the stand, and testified that he knew nothing of the agreement as to the sale between Whitcomb and Hungerford. All he knew was that Hungerford brought the mare to him, and Hungerford paid for her keeping. Whitford came down to his stable two or three times, perhaps, and looked at the mare, but never claimed any ownership. He had driven the mare at a race, where she beat a Connecticut horse, making 2:36½ time. He got twenty-five dollars for driving her, and half of the forfeit. He testified, however, to having no interest in the mare.

At the close of plaintiff's case, the counsel for defendant moved to dismiss the complaint, which motion was denied.

After summing up by counsel, the Court took the papers, and reserved his decision.

Harrington & Grieff, for plaintiff; Truman Smith, for defendant.

Practice—Jurisdiction of Supreme Court over Justices' Judgments.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Barnard and Clerke.

Jasper T. Van Vleeck vs. Myron H. Clark et al.—This action was brought to obtain an injunction against the prosecution, by defendants, of an action in a District Court, upon a non-resident's surety bond, and also to obtain a stay of proceedings on a judgment in the District Court.

The facts are these: the plaintiff, a non-resident debtor, on commencing an action against the defendants, was compelled to file security for costs. On the trial, a judgment resulted in favor of defendants, from which plaintiff appealed and filed security on appeal. Before the appeal was determined, the defendant began his action in a District Court to collect costs. The General Term, by an opinion by Justice INGRAHAM, now decide that the Supreme Court has no jurisdiction in the matter. The plaintiff might have moved in the original action before a judgment was recovered on the bond for an order staying any action on the same until the decision of the appeal, as the parties were still suitors in this Court where the bond was given, and the bond was on file with the clerk of the Court; such an order was binding on the defendants, and obedience to it could have been compelled. Instead of making this application, the plaintiff went to the District Court and tried the cause there, and after a decision against him seeks the aid of the Court by way of injunction in this suit. This, we think, he cannot do. The remedy is as before intimated. It is not necessary here to commence one action to stay proceedings in another, and where a party has a remedy, which he neglects to apply for, until it is too late to obtain the relief he wants, he should not afterwards, without any excuse for his delay in the first instance, be allowed to resort to a new action for that purpose. The second motion appealed from is for a stay of proceedings on the judgment in the District Court. By the recovery of judgment there, the case is beyond the reach of this Court. We have no control over the judgments of the District Courts. An order to stay proceedings on a judgment there would be inoperative. The Court might order the bond to be canceled, but that would not affect the judgment recovered upon it in another Court. The motion for relief in this Court is too late. As the plaintiff has pleaded the matter in the action in the District Court, and appealed to the Common Pleas in that case, it is unnecessary for us to express any opinion on the sufficiency of the defense. The Common Pleas is the appropriate tribunal to decide that question. We think neither of the remedies sought by the plaintiff was appropriate or proper, and that the decisions appealed from were correct, and should be affirmed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Thompson et als. vs. Sheward et als.—*Perley vs. Supton et al.*—*Brunner et als vs. Cunningham et als.*—Motions denied.

In the Matter of the Petition of Caroline F. McIlvaine.—Granted, unless guardian, within twenty days, shall procure a loan on less property than is proposed in the papers.

Moses vs. Tasker.—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

Bruner vs. Brett et al.—Reference ordered.

Lowenthal vs. Salinger et al.—Default opened, and cause set down for next Friday, on payment of costs of trial and of motion.

Walmert vs. Cutler.—Motion denied, with leave to plaintiff to renew motion, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Wakeman vs. Brainard.—Motion granted.

Supton vs. Jewett, &c.—*The Same vs. The Same.*—*The Same vs. The Same.*—Motions for reference granted.

Before Justice Monell.

The Bank of Mutual Redemption vs. Sturgis, Jr., et al.—Judgment for defendants, dismissing complaint, with costs; findings of fact and conclusions of law on file.

Before Justice Robertson.

Schaefer vs. Sick.—The affidavits in this case are unsatisfactory. There must be a reference to inquire respecting the original representations, and any device to entice the defendant within the County of New-York, to subject him to arrest. On the confirmation of the referee's report, if he reports in favor of the plaintiff on both grounds, the motion must be denied, with $10 costs. If in favor of the defendant, on either ground, it must be granted, with same costs to him. (Papers with Clerk at Chambers.)

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 29, 1862.

$1,000	U. S. 6s '81 Reg.	107	20	Erie Railway	64½
5,000	U. S. 6s '67 Reg.	101½	50	do	b30 64½
6,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	103½	300	do	64½
20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	103½	200	do	63½
4,000	do	103	100	do	s30 63½
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	93	100	do	s10 63½
20,000	Tres. 7 3-10 p. c. N.	105	500	do	s5 63½
3,000	do Indorsed	104½	50	Erie R. Pref.	90
11,000	U. S. 6s. 1 Yr. C.	99	350	do	90½
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	55	100	do	90½
5,000	Mo. St. 6s	53½	100	do	90½
2,000	Mo. St. 6s issued to H. & St. Jo. R.	71	250	Hudson River R.	73½
2,000	Cal. St. 7s	116	50	do	b30 73½
6,000	E. R. 4th M. Bds.	101½	225	do	73½
6,000	Mich. C. 8 % c. 1st M. Sk. Fd. Bs.	112	65	Tol. & Wabash R.	31
7,000	Mich. So. 2d m.	100	200	Harlem Railroad	22
1,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	102	200	do	21½
500	Ill. C. R. bonds.	106½	100	Harlem R. Pref.	50½
24,000	Al. & T. H. 1st M.	80	300	do	50
5,000	A. & T. H., In. bs.	50	100	Mich. Central R.	94½
6,000	do	50½	100	do	94½
10,000	C & N. W. s. f. bds.	87	100	do	s10 93½
1,000	do	86½	500	M. S. & N. I. R.	45½
2,000	H. & St. J. R. bs.	80	500	do	45½
20,000	Tol. & W. 2d m.	80	200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	86
2,000	Ga. & C. 2d mtg.	110½	200	do	84½
2,000	C. & Tol. s. f. bs.	103	50	do	b3 84½
10,000	do	102½	20	Panama Railroad	151
1,000	P., F. W. & C. 3dm.	77	5	do	151½
2,000	C. & P. 2d m. bs.	100	320	Ill. Cen. Rd. Scrip.	83
1,500	Clev. & P. 4m.	76	50	do	s10 83½
2,000	Detroit M. & T. 1m.	99½	300	Clev. & Pitts. R.	39
10	Bank of New-York.	107	500	do	38½
10	Bank of Commerce	95	500	do	b30 39
20	Ocean Bank	85	500	do	38½
20	Bank N. America	102	1,000	do	b3 38
15	Shoe & L. Bank	101½	50	Gal. & Chi. R.	85½
30	Penn. Coal Co.	109	300	do	85½
51	Cumber. Coal Pref.	13½	150	do	85½
50	do	13½	100	do	c 85½
25	do	13½	50	do	[illegible]
25	Nic. Trans. Co.	8	100	Clev. & Toledo R.	70½
200	do	7½	100	Chi. & Rock Is. R.	84½
16	do	6½	100	do	b30 84½
50	Del. & H. Canal Co.	111½	200	do	84½
50	Pac. Mail St. Co.	122	110	do	s20 83½
50	do	121½	100	do	83½
14	do	121½	100	do	83½
165	do	121½	100	do	83½
150	do	121½	50	Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	34½
50	do	b30 122	100	do	34½
172	N. Y. Cen. R.	106	150	Toledo & Wab. Prf.	76
500	do	s10 106	100	do	75
500	do	105½	100	Pitts., F. W. & C.	b60 59½
50	Nor. & Wor. R.	76	60	do	b60 59½
100	do	77			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	103½	200	Cumb. Coal Pref.	13½
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	103½	150	Harlem Railroad	21½
6,000	do	103½	100	Harlem R. Pref.	49½
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	93	100	do	49½
1,000	Mo. St. 6s	53½	100	do	49
10,000	do	53½	200	Reading Railroad	75½
5,000	do	53	600	do	75
5,000	Clev. & Pit. 3dm.	75	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	38½
1,000	A. & T. H., 1st m.	80	1000	Mich. Cen. R.	91½
10,000	do	80½	200	do	s30 91
15,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	80	10	do	91
30	Nic. Tran. Co	7¼	50	do	b60 91½
50	do	8	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	s30 45½
5	Pac. Mail St. Co.	121½	200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	s30 83½
225	do	122	200	do	84½
50	N. Y. Central R.	106½	200	do	84½
25	do	106	700	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	83
500	Erie Railway	63½	100	do	s30 82
200	do	s10 63½	500	Gal. & Chi. R.	85½
300	do	63½	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	70½
150	Erie R. Preferred	90½	300	do	70½
500	Hudson River R.	73½	200	do	70½
50	do	73½	650	Chi. & R. I. R.	83½
100	do	b60 73½	100	do	b30 83½
50	do	s30 73½	50	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	100½
600	do	s30 73½	100	do	b60 110
500	do	73½			

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 29—P. M.

The Export clearances of the week, exclusive of Specie, exceed *five millions of dollars* in value. For the fortnight, the values are over *ten millions of dollars.* Nothing like this result in our Export Trade has ever before been known at the port of New-York. The present weekly return is made up almost exclusively of the Agricultural Produce of the great Middle and Northwestern States. The Cotton of the South included, is only 1,421 bales, as against 3,224 bales the previous week. The declared totals are:

For week ending Oct. 28, 1862	$5,060,026
Same week, Oct. 29, 1861	2,802,945
Same week, Oct. 23, 1860	2,168,761

The price of Gold to-day is 131½@131¾ ₩ cent.; latest sales at 131¼ ₩ cent., closing 131¾@131¼ ₩ cent. The rates of Exchange on London are 144½@145 ₩ cent. The market since the Boston steamer mail is quiet, and only a moderate business was done to-day. The price of Money rates from 4 to 6 ₩ cent. on temporary loan to the Brokers. There is a good supply at or within this quotation to-day. The United States Notes for Custom-house use are 127¼ ₩ cent. The Customs to-day are $127,000. We learn that the receipts into the Treasury from the Inland Revenue Stamp and other Taxes, Licenses and Excise Duties, are rapidly on the increase. Through the next month (of November) they are likely to average $250,000 per day; perhaps more, if the whole machinery of the Inland Revenue Act should be *perfected.* The 3 ₩ cent. *Excise Duty* upon Domestic Manufactures, we have reason to believe, will double the calculation made by the Committee of Ways and Means last Winter upon this source of revenue, owing to the enhanced value of nearly all descriptions of manufactures.

The Stock Exchange is rather firmer to-day on United States Stocks and Treasury paper, while the Railway Shares are less firm than on Monday or Tuesday, and the prevailing disposition was in the direction of selling at both sessions of the Board. A fair amount of business was done, but scarcely equal to either of the previous days of the week. On the Western Roads the market has but part of its buoyancy, while on the New-York Central and Eries there is less disposition to speculate for the further rise. In Hudson River there is an additional rise of ½@1 ₩ cent., with a strong demand. We notice a number of transactions, within a few days, in the shares of the old Nicaragua Transit Company, at an advance to $7 50@$8 ₩ share. No plausible reason appears to be assigned for the movement, except that the Nicaragua route to the Pacific has been or is about to be reopened. If this be the cause of the galvanizing operation in the old Transit Shares, we deem it proper to state, on what we deem good authority, that the Roberts' line of steamers to and from California via Nicaragua, has no connection whatever with the former grant of the Nicaragua Government. As a law suit is still pending between Mr. VANDERBILT and the old Transit Company, it is possible that the purchase of the shares at the low figure may have some relation to the progress of this litigation.

Late in the afternoon the demand for Hudson River Stock continued firm and advancing. On other descriptions the changes were not important from the printed sales at the Second Board. The following were about the last figures; the General market leaving off with an improved speculative spirit. The sales of Hudson River, at 73 ₩ cent., amount to over 3,000 shares:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 6s, 1881	103½	103½	N. Y. Central	106½	106½
Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct.	105	105	Erie Common	63½	63½
U. S. 5s, 1874	93	93	Erie Preferred	90½	90½
Missouris	53½	53	Hudson	72½	73
Tennessees	55	54½	Mich. Central	93½	92½
Pacific	121	122½	Mich. Southern	45½	45½
Panama	150	150	Illinois Cen.	83	82½
Rock Island	84½	83½	Toledo	70½	70½
Galena	86½	85½	Pittsburgh	38½	38½
Harlem	22	21½	Mich. Guarant'd.	84½	84½

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	106½	Bank of the Republic	98
Union	103	Bank of N. America	102
America	113	Hanover	98½
North River	98	Metropolitan	108
Tradesmen's	103	Grocers	100
Chemical	151	East River	95
Mechanics' & Traders'	107	Nassau	100
Merchants' Exchange	98	Shoe and Leather	101
Seventh Ward	120	Corn Exchange	100
Commerce	95	Continental	93
Mechanics' Bnk'g Asso.	90	Marine	110
Ocean	85	Importers' & Traders'	102
Pacific	120	Park	114
Chatham	95		

The following sales of Stocks were made at auction, this afternoon, by A. H. MULLER:

60 Shares Phenix Bank	104
200 Shares Butchers' and Drovers' Bank	117
100 Shares Mechanics' Bank	112½
50 Shares American Exchange Bank	96
70 Shares Chemical Bank	[illegible]

The following were the bids to-day for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	103½	T. W. & A. 2d 8 ₩ c.	80½
N. Y. Cen. 7s [illegible]	108	Chi. & R. I. 7 ₩ c.	102
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs.	105	Chi. & N. W. 1st	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	105½	Chi. & N. W. Ap. Bs.	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	113	Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Conv. '76	114	Chi. & N. W. firsts, s'd	88½
Erie firsts, '68	117	Chi. & N. W. seconds	80
Erie seconds, '79	115	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	90
Erie thirds, '83	107½	Del., Lack. & W. sec	107
Erie fourths, '80	101½	Tol. & Wab. firsts	97
Erie fifths, '88	99½	Tol. & Wab. seconds	80½
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	98	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bonds	57
Hudson firsts, '69	114	Mil. & P. du Ch. firsts	102½
Hudson seconds, s.f. '85	112½	Gal. & Chi. firsts	105
Hudson thirds, '75	104½	Gal. & Chi. Ext.	110
Hudson Conv., '67	99	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	103
Harlem firsts, '69-'72	112½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts.	105
Harlem seconds, '68	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	77
Mich. C. 8 ₩ c., '69-'72	112	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	101
M. S. 7 ₩ c. seconds	98½	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	95
Nor. Ind. Gen. line, '68	104	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	95
M. S. & N. Ind. s. f. 7 ₩ c.	106	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	74½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c.	108½		
St. L., A. & T. H. 1sts	80		

The following recent letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, is addressed to the President of one of the Boston Banks:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 23.

MY DEAR SIR: I am much surprised by the statement you say has been made by one who ought to know, that the Government intend to refuse payment of the 5 ₩ cent. and 4 ₩ cent. temporary deposits, in anything but 5-20s. I certainly have never entertained a thought of paying them in anything except the currency in which they were received, that is to say, United States notes; unless, indeed—they are paid in gold.

The idea that they are to be paid in anything but money, however, is only about as absurd and groundless as the statement that the National debt amounts to two thousand millions of dollars; and yet, this statement was gravely put forth in the leading resolution of the Conservative Convention, which met the other day in Faneuil Hall. On the day that resolution was adopted, the National debt amounted to less than $640,000,000. I wish I had thought of it, and I would have obtained the precise figures at the Department before I came down. (I am writing at my house,) and I would have given them to you. Six hundred and forty millions, compared with what we have to show for the expenditure of our part of it—seventy odd millions, you know, was the legacy of the Buchanan Administration—is bad enough. I certainly do not contemplate it with complacency. With still less complacency do I contemplate its increase actual since the resolution was adopted, and prospective for the year, at the rate of a million and a quarter a day. But still six hundred and forty millions is not two thousand millions, nor do I think think it wise or patriotic to say two thousand when six hundred and forty represents the truth. It was said doubtless by mistake.

You may show this letter to whom you please, and if you choose, though it is written with a running pen, as you see, print the substance of it.

S. P. CHASE.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 50 bbls. Ashes, 14,317 bbls. Flour, 110 bags Corn Meal, 131,006 bushels Wheat, 128,163 bushels Corn, 13,442 bushels Barley, 49,067 bushels Oats, 4,060 bushels Malt, 1,030 pkgs. Provisions, and 382 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in fair request at $8 for Pots, and $9 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 317 bbls., including 256 bbls. Pots and 64 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 2,100 bags Rio at 26c.@27c.; 100 bags Maracaibo and 30 bags Laguayra at 26c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand at somewhat firmer though not quotably higher prices. Sales, since our last, 1,500 bales, including Middlings, at 59½c.@60c. ₩ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod are in demand at $3 75@$4 37½ ₩ cwt. Mackerel attract more attention, including No. 1 at $9 50@$11, and No. 2 at $6 50@$7 25 ₩ bbl. Smoked Herring are in good request at 33c.@35c. for Scale, and 25c. for No. 1, ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand, to-day, at a further advance of 10c.@15c. ₩ bbl., the market closing, however, rather tamely. The reported sales since our last add up 16,500 bbls., including Superfine State, at $5 90@$6 05; poor to choice extra State at $6 20@$6 65; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 90@$6 05; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $6 25@$8 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7@$7 15 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 90	@	$6 05
Extra State	6 20	@	6 65
Superfine Western	5 90	@	6 05
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 25	@	8 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	7 00	@	7 15
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 20	@	8 00
Extra Genesee	6 70	@	8 75
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 65	@	9 50

Southern Flour is improving; sales 2,300 bbls., at $6 60@$7 20 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 25@$8 50 for fancy to choice brands; and $8 75@$9 50 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is in demand and is buoyant; sales, to-day 500 bbls. Extra, at $6 30@$8 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate demand, at $3 50@$4 85 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues in request, at $3 65@$3 70 for Jersey, $4 for Marsh's *Caloric*, and $4 05@$4 10 for *Brandywine*, ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—The demand has been good for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $3 90@$4 10; Bunch do., at $3 75@$3 80 ₩ box; currants, at 11½c.@12c. ₩ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in active request for export, and has again advanced 1c.@2c. ₩ bushel. At the close the market was less buoyant. The reported sales since our last comprise 230,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 50@$1 55; Amber Western, at $1 41@$1 43; Red Western (Winter,) at $1 35@$1 41; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 32@$1 35; Milwaukee Club, at $1 26@$1 31½; Chicago Spring, at $1 18@$1 26, and White Kentucky, at $1 60 ₩ bushel. Corn active and buoyant. Sales since our last, 103,000 bushels, at 70c.@71c. for shipping Mixed Western; 65c.@69c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 60c.@65c. for unsound; 72c.@73c. for Yellow Western, and 73c.@75c. for White Western, ₩ bushel. Rye is in demand, at 80c.@90c., according to quality, ₩ bushel. Sales 6,200 bushels. Oats continue in limited demand, including Canada, at 55c.@56½c.; Western, at 55c.@56½c.; and State, at 56c.@57c. ₩ bushel. Barley is unchanged.

HAY—North River bale is in good request, at 60c.@75c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New have been in fair demand, to-day, at 18c.@25c. ₩ lb.

HEMP—The inquiry has been mainly for Manila, at 8½c. ₩ lb.

HIDES—Have been in brisk request at buoyant prices. Prime Buenos Ayres, 26½c.@27c.; Rio Grande, 25c.@26c. ₩ lb. Stock of all kinds, 235,000, against 306,000 same date last year.

LATHS—Eastern are in good demand at $1 20 ₩ thousand.

MOLASSES—Sales 530 bbls. New-Orleans at 47c.@50c.; 250 bbls. do. do., by auction, at 37c.@46½c.; 10 hhds. Barbadoes at 42c.; a small lot of common Porto Rico at 38c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are generally inactive at former quotations.

OILS—Linseed is in fair request at $1 09@$1 11 ₩ gallon; Crude Whale is now quoted at 85c., and Crude Sperm at $1 60 ₩ gallon, with a moderate inquiry.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 27.—*Sperm*—We notice further advance in Sperm, but sales are limited, owing to the upward tendency of the views of holders. The transactions, since our last, include sales of 400 bbls. at $1 55 ₩ gallon, and in Mattapoisett the *Sarah's* cargo of 179 bbls. at $1 80½ ₩ gallon, all for manufacturing. *Whale*—Is in limited demand at present, and sales have been at an advance on our previous quotations. We quote; 400 bbls. at 83c., and 340 do. at 85c. ₩ gallon. Also 100 bbls. of a recent arrival, at a price not transpired. *Whalebone*—No transactions in this market.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Oct. 27, '62.	49,320	69,787	670,050
Same time last year	56,671	120,305	957,700

[Whalemen's Shipping List.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in moderate demand at about previous prices. Sales 1,400 bbls., at $13@$13 12½ for Mess, and $12@$12 25 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in more demand at 7c.@7½c. for Hams, and 6c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is in request, at 7½c.@9c. ₩ lb. Lard rules dull and heavy; sales 750 tcs. and bbls., at 10c.@10½c. ₩ lb. Beef is in limited demand, at previous prices; sales, since our last, 120 bbls., at $13 50@$14 25 for Extra Mess, and $12 25@$13 25 for plain Mess ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21 50 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 75@$16 ₩ bbl. Butter continues in fair demand, at 16c.@21c. for poor to choice Western, and 18c.@26c. for common to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese in lively request, at 8½c.@11c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 600 bags Rangoon, in bond, at $5 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is arriving and selling less freely, including Liverpool Ground, at $1 50@$1 55, and do. Fine, at $1 90@$2 25 ₩ sack; Turk's Island, 35c. ₩ bushel.

SUGARS—Have been purchased, to-day, to the extent of 1,300 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 10½c.@12c., and Cuba at 10c.; also, 3,000 boxes Havana, part at 9¾c.@10½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales; 150,000 lbs at 11¼c.@11½c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Some export inquiry has increased the sales, otherwise the demand is limited; sales 562 hhds. Kentucky, at 16c.@24c., and 250 cases Seedleaf at 14½c.@32c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 700 bbls., in lots, at 37c.@37½c., chiefly at 37c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market was again quiet to-day. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, 9d.@9½d. ₩ bush. For Glasgow—Wheat, 10½d. ₩ bush. Butter, 40s. ₩ ton. For London—Wheat, (35,000 bushels,) at 10½c.@10¾c. ₩ bush. For Bristol, by a foreign vessel—Wheat at 10½d., in bulk, ₩ bush. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A British bark, thence to the Mediterranean and back, at $2,500; a schooner, 211 tons, to Cadiz, on private terms, and back from Messina to New-York, $2,100; a British brig to London, 1,800 Petroleum, 6s.; another to Liverpool, 1,200 do., 5s. 6d.; a brig to St. Thomas, 85c. ₩ bbl. and 28c. ₩ foot; a schooner, 1,600 bbls., to Laguayra and Porto Cabello, 67½c.; one, 199 tons, to Minatitlan and back, $2,500; one to St. Croix, on private terms, and back from Turks Island to New-York, 6½c. 6½c.; a British schooner, 86 tons, to West Indies and back, $1,800; a bark, 283 tons, from Ellsworth to Matanzas, Box Shooks, 36c., payable in gold; a British bark, 300 tons, to Cork for orders to a port in the U. K., excluding West Coast, 17,000 bush. Corn; a brig, 260 tons, to Havana, privilege one other port, and back; one, 207 tons, to Havana; a British brig, 249 tons, to River Gambia and back, and steamer *Cumbria*, 677 tons, to New-Orleans and back, on terms not transpired.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 15
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 15
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 16
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 22
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 22
Norwegian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 23
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 29
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29
Nova Scotia	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 30
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 1
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 5
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 19
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 26
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 3

FROM AMERICA.

Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 1
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	Nov. 1
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 1
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 5
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 8
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 12
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 15
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 26
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 19
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 3

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamships Kangaroo and *Bavaria* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO OF THOSE MAGNIFICENTLY-finished brown-stone front houses, with all modern improvements, situated on Greene-av., between Vanderbilt and Clinton avs., Brooklyn—a most desirable location. Size of houses: corner, 21x45, with handsome bay window; and one, 20x45. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Prices, $7,500 and $6,500. Apply to CLAFFY & FAGAN, on the premises. Must be sold cheap.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT YORKVILLE—A two-story basement and sub-cellar new brick house, with moderate improvements, will be sold cheap. Price, $4,000, half on mortgage. Apply to S. THOMSON, Agent, 3d-av., between 83d and 84th sts.

COAL LANDS.—ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-five acres of the richest coal land in Pennsylvania will be exchanged for a first-class dwelling in this City. Upon completion of a railroad now in progress, it will be of immense value. Address C. L., Box 112 Times Office.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT HOUSE, EXTRA size, on 5th-av., above Madison-square, with stable. Also one below Madison-square, with stable. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MERCER-ST. PROPERTY FOR SALE OR LEASE.—50x100 feet in Mercer, near Spring-st., for sale or to lease, for from 5 to 20 years. Address Box No. 343 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTGAGE, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, HOUSE AND GARDEN; pleasantly situated, and well stocked with fine fruit, near the Railroad Depot, and in the vicinity of the churches, stores, post-office; also fine lot of ground in Llewellyn Park. Inquire at store No. 171 Broadway, corner Cortlandt-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 39 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

RAHWAY, N. J.—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, NINE rooms and kitchen, green blinds, fruit, &c.; lot 75x100, on Milton-av., near railroad. Address S. S. HILTON, premises, or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—TO LET, AT SOUTH Orange, N. J., one hour's ride from City, a convenient house containing ten rooms, warmed by furnace and well furnished. Will be let low till 1st April, or longer, if desired.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
HOTEL AND GROUNDS TO LET
AT GORHAM.

To be let from the 1st of May next, yearly, or for a term of years, as may be agreed upon, the hotel known as the "Alpine House," with about 40 acres of land adjoining the Grand Trunk Railway Station at Gorham.

The hotel is at present occupied by Mr. JNO. HITCHCOCK, who will show the premises, and further particulars may be ascertained on application to the undersigned.
C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.
MONTREAL, Oct. 20, 1862.

TO LET—NO. 5 WEST BALTIC-STREET, NEAR Court-st., Brooklyn, three-story, high-stoop house, 12 rooms, range, bath, gas and furnace. Rent only $150 and water tax to 1st of May next. Inquire at No. 283 Broome-st., New-York. M. P. STEPHENSON.

ROOMS AND STEAM POWER TO LET, AT PATERSON, N. J.—A new brick mill, 60x40 feet, two stories and attic; well-lighted rooms, and ample steam power. For particulars, address T. C. SIMONTON, Paterson, N. J.

TO LET—RENT VERY LOW, IN BROOKLYN, A good dwelling, with all late improvements. Apply at No. 61 Broad-st., United States Bonded Warehouse, up stairs. CHARLES CARTER.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE FIRST or third floor of a private house with modern improvements. Will be let low to a good tenant. Apply at No. 107 East 29th-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 82x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—A FIRST-RATE THREE-STORY BRICK house near Washington-square, with modern improvements; rent low. Inquire, No. 19 or 21 Amity-place.

TO LET—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSES, NOS. 1 and 3 East 20th-st., will be let separately or together. ROOSEVELT & SON, No. 94 Maiden-lane.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO RENT TILL MAY 1, 1863—A comfortably furnished house, for a small family—3 or 4 grown persons—in a good neighborhood in South Brooklyn, between Court and Henry sts., and not further South than 2d-place; or part of a good house—say parlor and 2 bedrooms with use of kitchen—must have all the modern improvements. Address, giving locality and lowest terms, Box No. 2,663 P. O. New-York.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer No. 277 Canal-st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, LOOKING glasses, mattresses, &c., cheaper than at any other store. Warranted and delivered free. Call at G. W. SNEEDEN'S, No. 263 Bowery, bet. Stanton and Houston sts. You will save money. Rosewood suites cheap.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, and folding Mosquito Bar, the best in use. Spring Mattresses and Paillasses repaired or made to order, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 152 Canal-st., near Mott.

FURNITURE.—$600 WORTH OF FURNITURE wanted, in exchange for lots in Elizabeth City, N. J., well located; must be of good style and in good condition. Address C. L., Box No. 112 Times Office.

WHITNEY'S PATENT TABLES FOR cutting button holes in D'abri tents and other garments, for sale with rights to use on reasonable terms. Apply to ALBERT SMITH, No. 2 Dey-st.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—NO. 4 AND 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The advantages of a superior physical training for youths, in connection with their mental studies, cannot be over-estimated. A class for ladies under the direction of an experienced lady teacher, a former pupil and graduate of the celebrated "Normal Class" of Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston. Circulars may be had at the school, or sent free by mail.

THE BOSS HORSE-SHOERS OF THE City of New-York, are requested to meet at Mrs. Runk's, No. 274 Grand-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, at 8 o'clock, to take into consideration the propriety of raising the price of shoeing.

NORWAY PINE FLOORING.—SIXTY-FIVE feet board measure Norway Pine inch and quarter floor plank, from four to six inches wide, long lengths, all outside plank, undressed, for sale on reasonable terms, by MENZIES, VIELE & MATHER, foot of West 44th-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, No. 232 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 1862.
OFFERS RELIABLE EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION
To all who require teachers for families and schools. Particulars of candidates for any department of instruction given without charge.
To parents who seek good schools for their children.
To well-qualified teachers who desire positions.
Experienced teachers of classics, French, and music, wanted.
REFERENCES: D. C. Van Norman, LL. D., N. Y.; Messrs. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., N. Y.; Messrs. Ivison, Phinney & Co., No. 48 Walker-st., N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 56 WEST 11th-STREET.
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Dancing class taught by Mr. Giraud; will commence the last Friday in October. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, or at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 15th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 23. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Circulars at No. 38 Nassau-st., and No. [illegible] Broadway.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S
CLASS FOR TWELVE YOUNG LADIES.
Reopened Oct. 1, at No. 22 West 15th-st.

MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFTS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 24th-st., near 5th-av.

SIGNOR JOSEPH MAGRI, TEACHER OF modern languages, has the honor to announce to his pupils and the public, that he assumes the place of Signor Martinelli, Academy of Languages, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, German and Latin. N. B. He will attend to the schools and private families. He will open the classes and private lessons for young ladies and gentlemen. Call or address No. 28 6th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A MODEL SCHOOL.—BEAUTIFULLY LOcated at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. BUSINESS EDUCATION made thorough by combining practice and theory. Students can enter any time. Life Memberships only $35. Board, washing, fuel, lights, &c., $2 57 per week. French, German, &c. Address for Circulars, PROF. THOS. H. STEVENS.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

$60 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION AT Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y., half a year, from Nov. 7 to April 13, 1863. Special terms to ladies who wish to graduate.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 864 Broadway.

MOUNT VERNON INSTITUTE.—BOARDING and Day School at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen on MONDAY, Nov. 3, 1862. For references or circulars, address JOHN OAKLEY, Principal.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, at South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass. The forty-second semi-annual session will commence Nov. 5. For circulars, address the Principal.
BENJ. F. MILLS.

THE SPANISH LANGUAGE IS TAUGHT as heretofore by CIPREANO GORRIN. For further particulars, apply personally to the aforesaid at No. 18 West 26th-st., near Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S INSTITUTE, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and Day School. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point, the Navy School. Primary Department, gymnasium, &c.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 7 West twenty second-st., was re-opened on the 17th of Sept. The Primary Department offers superior advantages for little girls.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

BOYS BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms, $140 per annum. For full particulars apply to the Principal. C. H. WHEELER.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Winter Term commences Nov. 3. For Circulars, address the Principal, E. B. NICHOLS, Stamford.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, Military and Collegiate, will commence, Oct. 1, 1862.
Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, northeast corner of Broadway and 12th-st., is now open.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,139 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

REDDING INSTITUTE, REDDING, CONN.—A boys' boarding school; catalogues at Benedict Bro., 5 Wall-st. D. SANFORD, A. M.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO-FORTE BY A competent lady teacher, under the supervision of an eminent Professor. Terms $12 per quarter. Apply at No. 15 West 26th-st., near Broadway.

TEACHERS.

AS ATTENDANT TEACHER—A LADY, EXperienced in teaching music, French, (which she speaks,) Latin, Italian and English, desires a re-engagement as resident teacher in a school or family. City references given. Call at, or address, No. 19 2d-place, Brooklyn.

AS TUTOR OR TEACHER—WANTED, A situation as tutor or teacher in any department, mathematics preferred, by a gentleman, who can give good references. Address T. K., Tarrytown, stating place where an interview may be had.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A LADY OF experience, accustomed to the management of children and qualified to teach English, French and rudiments of music, desires the position of resident governess in a family. City references given. Call at or address No. 19 2d-place, Brooklyn.

AS DAILY GOVERNESS.—A LADY WISHES an engagement as daily governess, of English, French and music, in or near the City; would give lessons at her own residence; can refer to former patrons. Address TUITION, No. 116 West 45th-st., south side, between 6th-av. and Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT FOR THE SURVEY AND INSPECTION OF BUILDINGS, Office, No. 3 4th-av., opposite 8th-st.
NEW-YORK, October 27, 1862.

NOTICE.—TO THE OWNERS OF TENEMENT houses requiring "Fire Escapes" under chapter 356, laws of 1862. You are hereby notified that all such escapes must extend to the roofs of such houses. Also, all double tenement houses, having fire escapes consisting of balconies or platforms, and made to connect by ladders or stairs, the said platforms or balconies must extend across and take in the two centre windows on each storey, or the same will not be approved by this department.
JAMES M. MACGREGOR,
Superintendent of Buildings.

Extract from chapter 356, laws of 1862:
Sec. 27. * * * "Every such dwelling house shall have placed thereon a practical fire-proof fire escape that shall be approved of by the Department for the Survey and Inspection of Buildings."

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 15, 1862.

UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a further penalty of Ten Per Cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents on the first day of November next. WM. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz: For paving Canal-street, from Centre-street to Broadway, with trap-block pavement, and for repairing Elm-street, from Walker to a point [illegible] feet north of Canal. Also, for flagging sidewalks of Reade and Duane streets, between Chatham and Centre streets. The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Canal-street, between Centre and Broadway; west side of Centre, east side of Broadway, and both sides of Elm-street, from Walker to a point half-way distant between said Canal-street and Howard-street; on both sides of Reade and Duane streets, between Centre and Chatham-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 10 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 28, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee, will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
C. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays. Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers shall receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar [illegible]. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly [illegible] at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S—Money.

WINTER GARDEN—Merchant of Venice.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Richard III.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Brilliantly Colored Tropical Fish, and other Curiosities, at all hours—Fauvette, or Under the Snow, Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Mechanics—No. 585 Broadway—Treaty with Japan.

HOPE CHAPEL.—Tyrrell's California.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We do not learn from our correspondents that any further movement of the Army of the Potomac has taken place since Gen. Burnside crossed the river and proceeded to Lovettsville. A dispatch from Harper's Ferry states that the movements of the enemy are "very mysterious," and reports in regard to them are conflicting. One report states that the whole force under Hill and Jackson has moved from Bunker's Hill to Charlestown, occupying the whole of that village and the roads a mile this side. Another large force had occupied a declivity half a mile beyond the village. The beating of the rebel drums can be distinctly heard at Halltown.

There have been material changes in the organization of the army since the battle of Antietam. The several corps are now commanded as follows:

Second (Sumner's)—Maj.-Gen. D. N. Couch.
Ninth (Burnside's)—Brig.-Gen. Willcox.
Twelfth (Banks')—Maj.-Gen. Slocum.

These corps, embracing fully half the army, are understood to be all under the general command of Gen. Burnside. The remainder, directly under Gen. McClellan, are commanded thus:

First (Hooker's)—Maj.-Gen. Reynolds.
Fifth—Maj.-Gen. Fitz-John Porter.
Sixth—Maj.-Gen. Wm. B. Franklin.

The army has been greatly strengthened since the battle of Antietam, by the addition of new regiments. It is now probably the largest army ever seen upon the American continent.

A destructive fire occurred at Harper's Ferry, yesterday, which burnt a train of cars loaded with forage, and for the fourth time during the rebellion, destroyed the trestle-work on the Maryland side. The bridge, however, was saved.

A dispatch from Gen. Sigel, received at Washington, on Tuesday, states that a rebel deserter came into our lines on that morning, and reported only 5,000 troops at Richmond and 5,000 more at Fredericksburgh, Va. This deserter also reports that it is stated in high military circles in Richmond, that Gen. Lee will fall back to Gordonsville, where he will go into Winter quarters.

Dispatches from Gen. Curtis and Gen. Grant, received at the War Department, indicate that the rebels in Missouri are being dealt with in the most prompt and effectual manner. Fifteen hundred of them were attacked at Putnam's Ferry on the 27th inst., and several were killed and over forty taken prisoners. An expedition to Clarkson, thirty-four miles from New-Madrid, has also been entirely successful. Ten rebels were killed and a number wounded, and the Colonel commanding, a Captain, three Lieutenants, three Surgeons and thirty-seven men were captured, together with seventy stand of arms, forty-two horses, a large quantity of ammunition, &c.

The New-Albany (Ind.) *Ledger*, of Friday evening says: "We to-day heard Gen. Rousseau express his opinion of Gen. Buell's campaign in Kentucky. He asserts that the complaints of inefficiency and want of energy made by the partisan Press against Gen. Buell are unjust, ungenerous and false. He had done all that any man could do under the circumstances. Under the wisdom of this Generalship Bragg had been driven, almost destitute of subsistence, out of Kentucky, and the State saved from the horrors of war within its own border. He fully vindicated Gen. Buell from the slanderous charges made against him, and he further declares that he has the unbounded confidence of every General and intelligent Field Officer in his command."

"Occasional," the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, explains the presence of Gen. Banks in New-York as connected with a projected expedition to Texas. He is to open his headquarters here for its organization. This expedition is to proceed direct to the coast and obtain a lodgement, and is to receive cooperation from another expedition now organizing in the West, under Gen. McClernand, which is to proceed down the Mississippi, clearing away all obstructions on its passage. The occupation of Texas by the National troops will give an opportunity to the Union element, known to exist there, to show itself, and will seriously cripple the bogus Confederacy in more ways than one, and especially in the item of supplies.

On Saturday, a gentleman from Charlestown, Va., arrived in Cincinnati. He reports that he left there a few days since, in company with several other citizens of that place, for Cincinnati, and that all save himself were captured by the rebels and taken back to Charlestown. He states that Loring has been reinforced by Floyd, and that the rebel pickets were at the Kanawha Salines and Camp Piatt. Jenkins' cavalry pickets extend as low down the Kanawha as Camp Poca.

GENERAL NEWS.

The German Democrats of New-York had a large ratification meeting last evening at the Cooper Institute, with the usual accompaniments of music, banners, rockets, lights, Ward processions and cannon. In the hall, C. Godfrey Gunther presided, and addresses were delivered in English by Hon. S. S. Cox, of Ohio, and Capt. Isaiah Rynders, and in German by Messrs. Ficklin, Merkle, Ottendorfer, Bergmann and Buehswiler. An outside concourse listened to the German speeches of Messrs. Weil von Buel, [illegible] Kohr and others. Anti-Administration resolutions were passed, and the throng continued until a late hour.

The Board of Education had a quorum present at their rooms at 5 P. M. yesterday, but the gas meter having failed, the hall could not be lighted, and there was no session.

The trial of Jacob Wheler, for the murder of his wife, was concluded in the Court of Sessions, yesterday, but the jury had not been able to agree upon a verdict at a late hour last evening.

The North German Lloyds steamer *Bremen*, which was to have left Southampton on the 11th inst. for New-York, is not coming, having been laid up for the Winter. Her mails will be brought by the *Edinburgh*.

The Madame Anna Bishop, whose death at St. Paul, Minn., has been announced, was not the celebrated singer, but the wife of the keeper of a hotel in that place.

Gen. Tyler has given consent to the shipment to Cairo, for the contrabands at that point, of nearly a car-load of rebel blankets and men's clothing, which were captured, and sent up to Chicago for the prisoners, and are not all needed.

His Excellency, the Governor-General of Canada, has appointed Dec. 4 as a day of Thanksgiving in the Province.

The cargo of the prize schooner *Louisa* was sold in Philadelphia on Tuesday and generally brought first rate prices. The coffee sold for 26½ cents the pound, the tea 61 cents the pound, salt $1 32½ the sack, soap 6¼ cents per pound, pepper 22½ cents per pound, the brogans $5 25 the dozen pair.

The design of the Navy Department to have the sloop-of-war *Dale*, now at Philadelphia, fitted up for a school-ship, has been abandoned, and she is now undergoing the necessary alteration to fit her for an ordnance storeship. Most of her water-tanks have been taken out to make room for the storage of shot and shell, which she is to take to the Gulf.

The Cumberland Valley Railroad Company, whose depôt, engine house, shops, &c., at Chambersburgh, Pa., were destroyed by Stuart's cavalry, is rebuilding the different structures, some of which will be larger and much improved.

The Stock market was steady on Government Securities, yesterday, the demand showing some improvement for United States 6s, 1881, and Treasury paper. The Railway list was generally weaker, the prominent exception being Hudson River. Gold fell off to $131½@131¼; Exchange closed 144½@145 ⅌ cent.

Breadstuffs were again dearer yesterday, but less active, and at the close, heavy. Provisions were moderately dealt in, at about former rates. Groceries, Cotton, Hay, Hops, Manila Hemp, Linseed Oil, Tallow, Whisky, Fish, Wool and Tobacco were in fair request at buoyant prices. The freight engagements were light, with 618 vessels of all classes in port.

Keep the Real Issue Before the People.

But four more working days before the election. Make the most of them. The canvass has been far too brief, considering the tremendous interests involved. The Seymourites were earliest in the field, and sowed falsehood broadcast, which has poisoned tens of thousands of honest minds. They have *taken great pains, too, to screen the prime issues* of the contest, and to push forward others in their place of merely secondary account, or of no account whatever. Misapprehensions still prevail to a very mischievous extent. These need to be cleared up, and it can be done, too, if every true patriot, in his own sphere, will make himself a missionary in the work. Processions, flags, multiplied meetings, and all the other material means of stimulating energy, have figured less in this canvass than in any other for years back, owing doubtless to the comparative looseness of party organization and discipline. But energy is needed more than ever. The party questions which have ordinarily appealed to the public judgment have been insignificant in comparison with the stupendous issues now presented. At best, but poor justice can be done to those issues. But it is every patriot's business to see to it that he and his neighbors apprehend them as justly as possible, and to be sure that all shall vote, and vote right.

Rightly presented, the case is simply this: On the one side is a candidate who, from the first rebel gun, has sustained the war from his fortune and with his sword—who upholds *all means* which the President deems necessary to the success of the war—who makes the only true end of the war the *unconditional submission* of the rebels to the Constitution—and whose election will be a new proof to the rebels of the unalterable determination of the North to maintain the Federal authority, and a new incentive upon them to abandon at once a contest which must come to nothing more or or less than that in the end. On the other side is a candidate who opposed the war as long as opposition was possible, and, up to the time of his nomination, had never contributed a dollar toward its prosecution—who would refuse what the President considers the indispensable means of its success—who declares himself a believer in what he calls conciliation, and would gladly make terms with the rebels; and whose election would be a direct assurance to the rebels that the longer they hold out the better terms they will get, and that, if they hold out long enough, they will have their independence itself.

Such, succinctly, is the essential issue which the Empire State must pronounce upon next Tuesday. It is of the utmost importance that it should be met intelligently and faithfully. The decision must *tell greatly upon the future spirit of the war*—perhaps may settle its character as a success or a failure. Our State has an influence corresponding to its predominance in population and wealth. Woe be to the good cause, if that influence is made to go to the encouragement of the enemy.

Seymour and Hope for the Rebels.—"Elect Seymour," said Norton at the Park meeting, "and you choose a statesman whose election would throw over the South *a gleam of hope*." Precisely so. The rebels will take comfort from it unquestionably. They will understand that the North is no longer a unit—that the peace policy is bound to prevail here—and that they have only to persevere to be soon in a position to dictate terms in the Union, or maintain their independence out of it, just as they may please. Of course they associate Seymour—and hope. Not so with Wadsworth. That name means *no hope* short of unconditional submission. They fear it, and for that very reason, above all others, we shall cleave to it. As we intend to use our iron-clads and our field batteries to crush the rebellion and not to court it, to bring despair and not hope to the Confederacy, so ought we to use our ballots. It is senseless and suicidal to make two policies—one in the field and another out of it. All the power of the Nation, military or civil, material or moral, ought to converge to the same end. That end is the destruction of the rebellion. Votes are weapons, as well as muskets or cannon. They are formidable, too—none more so. Could our Northern ballot boxes send forth an absolute unanimity of thorough war sentiment, it would strike upon the rebels like a very thunderbolt from the skies, scattering confusion and dismay in a style that we have long looked for in vain. Moral power in this struggle is even more potent than material. The two combined would be irresistible. We should see to it that so far as depends upon us, they act together, and that thus the rebels shall be deprived of their last hope; instead of giving the rebels hope, as this Seymourite demagogue solicits.

A Few Calm Words to Patriotic Democrats.

The defeat of a political party from the fact that its members were engaged in defending their country with their lives, is not likely to impair it seriously. The Western Democrats who sent their brethren and friends to the war and then "betrayed them at the polls," will not, probably, enjoy their dishonorable victory any great length of time. The cause of the Union can bear many such defeats and yet be just as strong.

When the war is over and the soldiers return to their political duties, the power won by demagogues while they were fighting, will be eagerly returned to the hands of those brave men and their party by a grateful people. Therefore, the Western reverses should not discourage the friends of liberty and progress here. But there is another aspect of the Western elections, which deserves more consideration, and which may have its counterpart in the Eastern States.

There has been, without doubt, a profound feeling of dissatisfaction among a portion of the Western people, at the supposed want of vigor and nerve shown by the Administration in conducting the war. It is not the Emancipation Proclamation which has offended them, as our Democrats insidiously give out; on the contrary, they only complain at the want of severe and energetic measures. Their cry is not, "Let the wayward sisters go!" but, "Punish rebellion and restore the Union!" In certain districts these discontented patriots, *uniting with the Pro-Slavery Democrats*, have carried the opposition tickets—not on the basis of submission, as the New-York Seymourite leaders propose, but of greater activity and severity to the rebels. They have entered into this opposition to the Government, because they despaired in any other way of stimulating it to intensity and earnestness of action. Many honest and patriotic citizens of New-York State will very probably propose to themselves a similar course. They will either stay away from the polls, or they will vote with the Seymour party, in order to signify their discontent with the inactivity of the Administration.

We desire to address a few calm words of reasonable consideration to such. We admit their honesty of purpose and their patriotic intentions, but we submit whether they are not endangering by their course the very existence of the nation. It should be remembered that we are in the very crisis of the war. We are just at the point where we shall surely drift on the breakers or steer out to a clear and open sea. Hesitation or weakness now may ruin us. We have chosen our pilot and our captain, and we cannot now change them. Whatever defects they may show, whatever honest errors they may have committed, must be patiently accepted at this moment. Mutiny and factious opposition will not strengthen them, and may wreck us.

We have never unduly eulogized the Administration. As is well known, we have criticized its failings to the very verge of any good relations with it. But what we have to say to practical and reasoning men is, "We cannot change the Government. Any opposition of a factious nature will only encourage the rebels and hamper the Administration. *The war must be fought out.* And to elect such men as the New-York Submission-Democrats, will only tend to lengthen the struggle *from* one or two years to ten or twenty."

Our business men will find the Wood and Seymour policy the most expensive, the most perilous that can possibly be adopted. The rebels will surely believe themselves aided and comforted by a powerful party at the North; Europe will consider us hopelessly divided; the Government will be weakened by such opposition, and, possibly, even by unfriendly legislation; and yet, it must be borne in mind, *we must fight the war through.* National honor, the future of our gigantic interests, the protection of Southern Unionists, the *hostility to Slavery, and the irresistible logic of* events, will force us to struggle with the South, till one or the other is exhausted. Now, in view of these certain results, will it not be wiser, more practical and safer, to honestly support the Administration, by electing its friends and the avowed supporters of an energetic war, than to cripple it with the election of those uncertain patriots, whose delays and compromises must only protract the struggle?

We admit the value of an opposition. We should like to see a patriotic one in a future Congress. But at this most critical moment, when the destinies of millions unborn hang on each day's events—when the rebels are at the point of exhaustion—when unity of command and purpose at the North may secure this Continent for institutions of Liberty, all good citizens should throw in every effort and every vote to support and encourage our struggling Government.

The Grand Union Rally To-Night at Cooper Institute.—At the great gathering of the Union and Wadsworth Clubs at the Cooper Institute to-night, Gen. Wadsworth, the candidate of the party for Governor, will be present, and Hon. Lyman Tremain will give especial importance to the proceedings by responding at length, and with his usual spirit, to the attacks made upon him by Mr. Seymour, Mr. John Van Buren, and other Democratic orators. The meeting will also be addressed by Hon. J. W. Forney and Hon. Judge Kelly, of Philadelphia; by Hon. George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, and by Messrs. Greeley, Evarts and Noyes, of this City. The occasion will, doubtless, be one of the highest interest.

A New Era—Banks and McClernand.

It seems that the Government is about taking hold in earnest of two of its great duties—the opening of the Mississippi River and the military occupation of the State of Texas. Gen. McClernand is designated to take charge of the former work, and Gen. Banks the latter. There is eminent fitness in the selection in each case.

Gen. McClernand is a Western man, fully grasping the greatness of the Mississippi Valley, sympathizing thoroughly with the anxiety of the populations of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa for the reopening of the Mississippi River, and withal enjoying the confidence of the soldiers of the Northwest whom he will lead in his proposed expedition down the river. Each individual member of the expedition will feel a personal interest in its success, because to a certain extent the pecuniary prosperity of every one of them will be found dependent on the unobstructed navigation of the Mississippi River.

The conquest and occupation of Texas will call into exercise more varied agencies, and Gen. Banks of all men seems most fit to organize the movement. The work is not alone to suppress the rebel opposition in that State. Any good leader, with ample force, might do that. But, after the State is possessed, the work contemplated by the Government is but begun. What is that great territory worth to the Union if it is again to be remanded, with its hundred millions of beautiful and fertile acres, to the traitor owners who monopolize the lands, and would, if left alone, keep them closed to free labor forever?

Texas needs free white population. New-England has such to spare. Texas has immeasurable stretches of the best wheat land in America, and needs mills for flouring. New-England can furnish the machinery and run the mills. Texas has unequaled pasture lands, and can grow wool cheaper and faster than any State in the Union. This staple *needs skillful care and manipulation*, and New England is most competent to develop that branch of industry. Texas has cotton and sugar lands of the best sort, and already employs free (German) labor to a limited extent in their cultivation, showing that white men can do such work in Texas. New-England has the capital, the enterprise and the labor to push this fact to the full extent of development, and emancipate the world from the delusion that slave labor is necessary to the production of certain of the world's staples.

In general words we sum up and say that Texas needs to be *colonised* as well as captured; and a statesman of administrative ability, as well as a soldier of executive talents, must be sent to that vast and interesting field. Gen. Banks is the man. New-England and the Middle States must furnish the new population for Texas. Twenty thousand, fifty thousand, or a hundred thousand will go if the right beginning is made. But the colonists must have confidence in their leader, and enthusiasm for him. Gen. Banks, we are sure, possesses the confidence of the industrious, practical, enterprising, liberty-loving men of New-England and the Middle States as much as any man in the Union. These classes will follow him with enthusiasm, help him to win back the vast empire of Texas, and to found beneath the genial skies there not one State only, but half a dozen States, that shall surpass the best works that Slavery ever essayed in any clime.

Not only are the movements of Gens. McClernand and Banks well planned, but they are well timed also. They are distinct, but necessarily coöperative. One is the complement of the other. When the Mississippi River is open the body of the rebellion will be cleft in twain, and that part west of the Mississippi River will quickly perish. Already the weakness of force and effort of the rebels west of the Mississippi is manifest. Their expedition into New-Mexico was a failure. The force attempting it is annihilated. No formidable rebel strength could ever be mustered in Arkansas. Gen. Curtis, with only a small army, marched through and through that State.

And this has happened while the rebels held the Mississippi River on both sides, for hundreds of miles. When Gen. McClernand shall have opened that river, and our gunboats patrol its entire length, the rebellion will cease in the territory west of it, and Gen. Banks *will have an easy conquest* in Texas, if, indeed, his coming is not hailed by a majority of the citizens.

We certainly regard the organization of the movements to be led by Gens. McClernand and Banks, as among the most philosophic, practical and hopeful enterprises of the war, combining military wisdom with statesmanship, and National aggrandizement with the prosperity of the people, not only in the States conquering, but in the territory to be occupied. Its success will be fatal to the hopes of the Confederacy, in dismembering the "empire" with which it has been wont to dazzle and befool Europe.

Brig.-Gen. Edwin Price, the Rebel.—We announced the fact, the other day, that Brig.-Gen. Edwin Price, son of Maj.-Gen. Sterling Price, had resigned his commission in the Confederate army, because of the flagrant and persistent injustice of the rebel Richmond Government to his father. Gen. Edwin Price was an aid to his father from his earliest efforts in Missouri down to a recent period in the rebel service.

We are now enabled to state further that Gen. Edwin Price, after resigning his commission in the rebel army, made his way into the Union lines, and has reported himself to Gen. Curtis in St. Louis. He declared it his conviction that the cause of the rebels was hopeless, and the speedy crushing of the insurrection a certainty. He took the oath of allegiance to the United States in its strongest form, and expressed his purpose to retire to his old home in Chariton County, Mo. The character of the young man is high, and no doubt is entertained of his honor and good faith in this matter.

A Final Blow at the Slave-trade.

Another important blow at the Slave-trade was dealt yesterday in the United States Circuit Court in this City, in the conviction of Albert Horn for fitting out the steamer *City of Norfolk* for that traffic. The evidence, as given in Court, showed that the case was a most flagrant one. It showed that Horn bought the vessel, paying $25,000 for her; that she was run on one voyage to Havana and back, and then was sent to St. Thomas, having had some $25,000 more of repairs and outfit put on board of her. At St. Thomas the transfer, which is an almost universal accompaniment of these cases, took place, and the vessel, after running to Barcelona, (Venezuela,) to get water enough, sailed for the African coast, and on arriving in the Bight of Benin, took in eight hundred negroes in broad daylight and sailed for Cuba, where she arrived with them. Having discharged them into boats, the steamer was abandoned by her crew, but was shortly afterward captured by a Spanish man-of-war, which also captured most of the negroes.

Horn's defence, of course, was that he had nothing to do with the vessel after she was sold, and he said, also, that when he sent the vessel out he expected to charter her to the Venezuelan Government, to carry troops. The Government, however, showed that she carried out from here nearly everything which was required for the slave voyage; that the transfer was clearly a sham one, as no money was paid, and the mate to whom she was transferred testified that he had no interest in the vessel. The Government also proved declarations of Horn here, that the vessel was going into that trade, and that he was interested in the vessel; and the Spaniard, to whom the defence would have it appear that the vessel was really sold, testified that he did not buy her, but that the Spanish Captain ran away with her. The jury, on all the evidence, were satisfied *that Horn was one of the guilty parties*, and we have no doubt that their verdict was just. Thus this enterprise, which was on the verge of success, and would have been so profitable that the parties could afford to throw away property worth fifty thousand dollars when they thought it had succeeded, has culminated in disastrous ruin for at least one of the parties.

We congratulate the community that at last one of that worst class of offenders engaged in this infamous traffic—those New-York traders who have fitted out and sent from this port so many vessels to disgrace our country, our civilization and our Christianity—has been brought to punishment. It seems as if it must be the finishing stroke to the slave traffic out of this City. At any rate, it has received such damage that the officers who have shared in inflicting it are entitled to the thanks of all who prize our good name, or care for humanity.

Glorying in Their Shame.—Six to one of the Iowa soldiers, in the late election, voted for the Union Republican candidates. So would it be through the army, could the men vote, who have pledged their lives to the war. And yet the rebel sympathizers boast over successes due solely to the disfranchisement of hundreds of thousands of our bravest and truest. The late developments ought to confound them. They fix the charge of unsoundness. They prove that these malcontents, who are agitating the people, are seeking for something which the army is not. They force the conclusion that, while the soldiers mean *fight*, these factious demagogues mean *peace*. Every Congressional candidate, who, as a supporter of the Administration, has been overthrown by a Cox, or a Voorhies, is a living testimonial that his district has done its duty in draining itself of its best blood for the war. A defeat under such circumstances, is an honor. It is only the cow-boy victors who should be abashed.

"The Proclamation of Emancipation is a confession of inability to cope with the rebels in a fair stand-up fight."—*World.*

Bosh! As well say that the *blockade* is a confession of weakness. The Proclamation is designed to cut off the *food*—the blockade to cut off the clothing and other supplies. There is no difference between them, either in principle or effect. We are bound to use any advantage whereby the enemy shall be weakened. It is our duty to save loyal life and *treasure as far as possible, and not let the rebellion hold out a day longer than we can* help. Any other policy would be a confession infinitely worse than a "confession of weakness"—a confession of *sympathy with the rebels*, even though loyalty suffer for it.

An Allegation of Disloyalty Denied.—A paragraph found a place among our Washington dispatches yesterday, to the effect that Mr. John W. McClure, of this City, recently appointed to a position in the Quartermaster's Department, was formerly noted for his sympathies with the rebellion. We cheerfully yield to Mr. McClure's request to say that this statement he emphatically denies; and asserts that he has been unwavering in his support of the war from the outset, and has heartily sustained the administration of Mr. Lincoln.

Lyman Tremain and Henry Winter Davis in Brooklyn.—Hon. Lyman Tremain and Hon. Henry Winter Davis, have accepted the invitation of the Brooklyn Banner Republican Club to speak in that city, and will address the great Union meeting to be held at the Academy of Music on Friday evening next.

Thanksgiving Day in Massachusetts.

Boston, Tuesday, Oct. 28.

The Governor has appointed Thursday, Nov. 27, as a day of thanksgiving in Massachusetts.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Wednesday, Oct. 29.

GEN. BANKS' MISSION.

Gen. Banks will return here in a few days, after having accomplished the important duties with which he is charged. Newspaper speculations in regard to his errand in New-York, though incorrect in many respects—Government wisely withholding the more important portion of its plans—are still sufficiently seasoned with truth to justify the general interest with which the public will regard his movements.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President is busily engaged in the preparation of his Message, and declines to receive all visitors except such as call on important business.

THE EVIDENCES OF ACTIVITY.

The evidences of new activity in military and naval operations, foreshadowed in our recent dispatches, are becoming everywhere apparent. The commands in the army are being gradually but judiciously arranged, and it is believed that important places will soon be found for all the Generals who have distinguished themselves by the possession of energy and brains.

SEYMOUR AND THE REBELS.

The rebel residents of Eastern Virginia confidently anticipate a vigorous opposition to the further prosecution of the war in case of the election of Seymour in New-York. The more intelligent are thoroughly posted in the politics of the Free States.

CRITICAL CONDITION OF OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

There can be no doubt that we are passing through a diplomatic crisis, the result of which will greatly influence the direction, even though it may not change the result, of the war. At the sailing of the last steamer, the state of feeling on the part of the English Government was less satisfactory than at any late period before; and the President's Proclamation, which was anticipated in official circles, seems to have had upon the British allies of rebellion the same striking effects which it produced here, both North and South. To the same degree in which it limits the period and power of resistance to the Government, it also stimulates the enemies of the country to more desperate measures; and it would not surprise those best informed, should our foreign advices, previous to the coming election in New-York, be of a character so threatening as to indicate a special intention of reinforcing the Democratic ranks with the timid of all parties whose fears of a long war get the better of their patriotism or judgment.

The next steamer will show us the first effects of *the Proclamation in France, and possibly give a reliable* clue to the immediate intentions of the great Powers of Europe.

NO WINTER QUARTERS.

Quartermaster-General Meigs has resolved not to purchase any more Sibley tents, on account of the expense, but to use the common cheap A tent instead. As the latter furnishes no facilities for providing the warmth necessary during the cold months, this is regarded as equivalent to a declaration that the army will not go into Winter quarters, as has been widely apprehended by those who desire to see the war finished.

STATE RIGHTS.

The Colonel of a regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves has declined to permit the recruiting for the regular army from his command, as authorized by the War Department, until he is assured by the proper officials of his State that the National Government really possesses the legal power it assumes to exercise. The Reserves he holds to be State troops, and doubts that the General Government can interfere with the right of the State to their services during the period of enlistment. His views will, probably, not be sustained.

GEN. M'CALL.

It is denied, on the part of Gen. McCall's friends, that he desired or accepted the nomination for Congress from the Breckinridgers, on which he was lately beaten. They claim that he was trapped into consenting to the thing after it was done, as a punctilio of honor. For the reputation of Gen. McCall, as a thoroughly loyal citizen, and for his honor as a soldier fighting under the Government which his nomination was designed to weaken, we hope that this may be the case, though the explanation would have come with much greater weight of correctness before the election than it does after it.

INDICATIONS OF MORE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Indian Agent Hoffman arrived here yesterday in company with the principal Chief of the Ponca Indians, located on the frontier of Dacotah and Nebraska. The "noble savage" comes here to verify or disprove the existence of the Federal Government—rumors of its destruction having been widely circulated in his nation, and the fear having become serious that the day of annuities was past.

Mr. Hoffman brings information derived from this friendly tribe, that the bands of hostile Sioux, lately driven from Minnesota, propose to make a combined demonstration in the coming Spring against Forts Berthold and Pierre. The delay in this enterprise is to give time for organization; and this they expect to accomplish during the Fall and Winter. A belligerent spirit is already manifested by many of the tribes occupying the valley of the Upper Missouri; and numerous instances have occurred this Fall of steamers being fired upon and persons wounded, while descending that river. From this reason, its navigation has become exceedingly dangerous. All the Indian agencies above Fort Randall have been abandoned by their agents, who do not dare to remain there during the Winter; and the condition of the settlements in that region, of which there are many, is regarded as very precarious.

Altogether, there is cause for serious apprehension that the Indian difficulties in the Northwest are not so fully settled as late events have seemed to indicate. These facts, with the temper of the tribes on the Canadian frontier, give occasion for lively apprehension that another Spring may precipitate the troubles which we once apprehended for the present Fall.

THE COLONIZATION SCHEME.

A deputation of colored men waited on the President yesterday, to remonstrate against the suspension of Gen. Pomeroy's expedition to Chiriqui, alleging that they have made great sacrifices in order to join it, and are convinced of the wisdom and feasibility of the enterprise.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The repairs are completed on the War Department building. Secretary Stanton and Chief Clerk Potts will occupy offices in the Winder Building, opposite the Navy Department.

A DESERTER'S ESTIMATE.

A deserter into Gen. Sigel's lines reports that at Richmond are about 5,000 troops; at Gordonsville, about 5,000; at Upperville, about 5,000. Of course, no reliance can be placed upon this report, as most of these deserters are sent in by the enemy with false information; and, [illegible] any Government but this "false humanitarian machine," would be held proved untrue and shot.

AN ARREST AND A DISCHARGE.

Chief-Detective Baker, an official here, to-day caused the arrest of the Editor of the *Republican*, for alluding in his paper to reports that an employe in the War Department, not named, is accused of giving information to the enemy. The editor was finally released, after listening to a general threat to send all "newspaper folks to the Old Capitol Prison." This proceeding is considered a high-handed outrage, and

[illegible] the sales, in computing which no [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] must take out licenses as dealers. Where the annual product of any manufacturer exceeds $600, the tax must be paid on the whole amount. The duty will be assessed as [illegible].

Billiard tables kept for private use, and so taxed, do not require a license; and if licensed for public use are not subject to the 10 per cent. tax.

An individual or a firm having taken out a license as wholesale or retail dealer may sell anything, excepting liquors, upon the same premises.

GEN. WOOL.

The extraordinary conduct of Gen. Wool in his treatment of the Union men in Baltimore creates great surprise and dissatisfaction here in loyal circles.

CONSUL-GENERAL FOR NICARAGUA.

Simon Pereira has been recognized by the President as Consul-General of the Republic of Nicaragua for the United States, to reside in New-York.

REBEL VANDALISM.

The large hotel and principal buildings at Warrenton Springs have been destroyed by the rebels. The [illegible] of "protection" to rights of property, for which the Virginians are fighting, must be pretty well demonstrated there.

THE DRAFT IN MARYLAND.

The draft in Charles County, Md., takes place to-day.

EX-GOV. HICKS.

Ex-Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, is here.

CORN WANTED FOR THE ARMY.

Col. Rucker, Department Quartermaster here, advertises for proposals for furnishing the Government with 100,000 bushels of shelled corn, to weigh fifty-six pounds to the bushel, and to be delivered within twenty days from the date of contract.

MISTAKEN ARRESTS.

A large number of those apprehended as stragglers and deserters by policemen and marshals throughout the country, are proved, when brought here, to be officers or soldiers regularly discharged.

TRANSFER OF SICK AND WOUNDED.

Applications continue for the transfer of the sick and wounded in the military hospitals here, to those in the States to which patients belong; but it should be understood that such transfer cannot be made except by the Secretary of War, who refuses to do so only in extreme cases.

SMUGGLING.

Several captures were made on Friday, by our flotilla on the Lower Potomac, of persons and goods on their way to Virginia. Violations of the river blockade have steadily decreased within the last few weeks, owing to the increased vigilance of our gunboat officers, and the number of arrests made by them of parties engaged in this illicit traffic.

NEW CONNECTICUT REGIMENTS.

The Adjutant-General of the State of Connecticut had a conference, on Saturday, with Adj.-Gen. Thomas, with reference to military matters in that State. He stated that the drafted militia of Connecticut were organized into regiments of minimum standard. Gen. Thomas decided that all such regiments must be made up to the maximum standard, as it would be impossible to supply the loss occasioned by sickness and casualties in the field, in other similar regiments. An order to this effect had previously been issued to several of the Governors of other States.

THE SECOND REGIMENT DISTRICT VOLUNTEERS.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
CAMP NEAR SHARPSBURG, Md., Oct. 23, 1862.

Col. Alexander, Commanding Second Regiment D. C. Vols.:

COLONEL: I am directed by Major-Gen. F. J. Porter, commanding the corps, to assure you of his [illegible] at your separation from his command.

He bears cheerful witness to the manner in which they have conducted themselves since leaving Fort [illegible]. In attention to duty and obedience to orders, and in discipline equal to the other regiments of the command. I am very respectfully

Your obedient servant,
ALEX. T. WEBB,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

ARRESTED.

Thomas Harris, James F. Train, Augustus Hewitt, J. H. Parsons, Ezra S. Dorsey and Frank Thompson, were brought to the Provost-Marshal's office, to-day, captured by the Lower Potomac flotilla, while violating the blockade.

Thomas C. Hutchinson, with a colored man, were brought up on the *Resolute*, caught in violating the blockade.

EXAMINING SURGEONS APPOINTED.

The Commissioner of Pensions yesterday made the following additional appointments of Examining Surgeons:

Dr. G. C. Weber, Cleveland, Ohio.
Dr. E. S. Lewis, Dubuque, Iowa.
Dr. Joseph S. Hildreth, Detroit, Mich.
Dr. Joseph B. Hall, Lansing, Mich.
Dr. James [illegible], Milwaukee, Wis.
Dr. Lyman J. [illegible], Jaynesville, Wis.

SURGEON-GENERAL OF PENNSYLVANIA HERE.

Dr. King, the newly appointed Surgeon-General of Pennsylvania, was here Monday in consultation with Surgeon-General Hammond and Secretary Stanton, on matters relating to the further transfer and general treatment of sick and wounded soldiers belonging to that State.

VISIT TO THE HOSPITALS.

Gen. Banks, accompanied by Surgeon-Gen. Hammond and Dr. Jos. K. Smith, visited a number of the hospitals in this vicinity on Sunday for the purpose of making a personal inspection of their management. The party returned from their visit well satisfied that the hospitals which they visited are in good condition.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 29.

DESTRUCTION OF THE SALT WORKS IN FLORIDA.

Refugees who have reached the United States bark *Kingfisher*, on the coast of Florida, report that the late destruction of the extensive steam salt works in St. Joseph's Bay, Fla., on the 8th ult., by the *Kingfisher*, was a heavy blow to the rebels, and created great excitement throughout Georgia and Florida, these works having been the main source on which those States relied for a supply of salt for the Winter's provision for their troops, and that it was a greater injury to the rebel cause than if we had captured [illegible] of their troops.

A COMMISSION ON FORTIFICATIONS.

A Commission is ordered to assemble in this city to-day to examine and report upon the plan of the present forts and sufficiency of the present system of defences for this city.

The Commission consists of Maj.-Gen. N. P. Banks, Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. G. Totten, Colonel of Engineers; Brig.-Gen. M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General; Brig.-Gen. W. F. Barry, United States Volunteers; Brig.-Gen. J. G. Barnard, United States Volunteers, and Brig.-Gen. Cullum, United States Volunteers.

GEN. [illegible].

[illegible] has been assigned to duty in the Department of the Ohio, and ordered to report in person to Maj.-Gen. Wright, at Cincinnati.

DESERTERS SENT BACK.

About [illegible] deserters from the army of the Potomac were this morning sent back to their respective regiments under charge of Capt. [illegible], of the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment.

RELEASED FROM ARREST.

The Secretary of War has given orders that Judge Carmichael, now in confinement at Fort Delaware, be released from arrest.

A FORGERY.

The pretended intercepted letter from a nephew of Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, published in the Richmond *Dispatch*, is a forgery, fabricated by the rebels. The Secretary of State has no such kinsman or friend as the letter named.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Rear-Admiral [illegible] has been detached from lighthouse duty. Lieut.-Commander [illegible] and Lieut. [illegible] have been ordered to the Mississippi [illegible].

Lieut.-Commander [illegible] has been ordered to the Potomac.

Lieut. E. [illegible] has been detached from the rendezvous at Philadelphia, and Lieut. Thompson has been ordered to that post.

Lieut.-Commander [illegible] has been detached from the Minnesota.

Capt. Marston has been ordered to lighthouse duty.

[illegible]

IRVING HALL.—The [illegible] of Mr. Harrison's third concert [illegible] that the fourth and last—which takes place to-night—will probably draw forth one of the largest and most fashionable audiences ever seen in Irving Hall. On Tuesday night, there was only standing room, a condition of things which did not in the slightest degree interfere with the pleasure of the audience, if we may form an idea from the inordinate number of encores which occurred. Miss Fanny Stockton was the vocalist of the occasion, and acquitted herself with distinguished honors. Mr. Theodore Thomas on the violin, Mr. Eben on the flute were, as usual, admirable. Mr. Castle, the new tenor, improves so rapidly on acquaintance, that he is already a great favorite with the public. These are the auxiliary artists of Mr. Harrison's really fine entertainments. Mr. Gottschalk is, of course, the principal attraction; on the present occasion he was assisted by Miss [illegible], a young lady who possesses much power and precision as a pianist, and who in the "Trovatore" duet divided the house with Mr. Gottschalk.

The last concert of the series will be given to-night, and on Saturday, Mr. Harrison's campaign will terminate with a grand matinée. Purchasers of reserved seats for the latter will be presented with a large engraved portrait of Mr. Gottschalk.

When You are Depressed by the Gloomy, sickly feeling of a disordered system, which needs to be cleansed and stimulated into healthy action, take a dose or two of AYER'S PILLS, and see how quick you can be restored for a shilling.

Modes! Modes!
MATHILDES & CO., successor to E. Levy,
No. 1 Brevoort-place, 10th-st.,
Have just received a case of French Goods, containing the handsomest and richest styles of Paris Winter Millinery. They will be prepared to exhibit them on
THURSDAY, Oct. 30, 1862.

Chronic Diseases.—DR. WOLF, No. 523 Broadway, can be consulted, personally or by letter, daily, from 1 to 10 A. M., 3 to 6 P. M. The afflicted should read his essay on the subject. To be had gratis, and sent by mail.

Supporters.—MARSH BROS. SPRING SUPPORTERS—something new. Call and see Marsh's Elastic Supporter, Ladies' Shoulder Braces and Silk Elastic Stockings, corner of Broadway and Ann-st., under Barnum's. A lady attends ladies.

"A Cold in the Head," Who has It?
The universally acknowledged remedy is
DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.
Sold by all first-class druggists.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Ribbons, Velvets, etc.
Closing out sale, at reduced prices.
BLUXOME'S,
No. 1,117 BROADWAY, corner of 25th-st.

Trusses.—MARSH BRO'S. Radical Cure Truss Office, corner of Broadway and Ann-st., under Barnum's. Silk elastic stockings, London supporters, suspensory bandages, and shoulder braces. A lady attends ladies.

373 Greenwich-st., two doors above Murray, you will find Winter under-garments, army shirts, hosiery and gloves, in great variety. This is a one-price store.
THOMAS McLAUGHLIN, Agent.

Gas, Gas.—Gas Fixtures of every description will be found at the great manufacturing depot, No. 579 Broadway. Wholesale dealers particularly invited to call and examine stock.
WARNER, PECK & CO.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 513.—Oct. 29, 1862.
33, 60, 51, 7, 62, 57, 19, 17, 34, 32, 1, 54.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 514.—Oct. 29, 1862.
11, 32, 57, 34, 3, 53, 20, 73, 72, 10, 21, 29, 45.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.
DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 461.—Oct. 29, 1862.
34, 36, 48, 44, 16, 33, 13, 43, 37, 73, 32, 40.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 362.—Oct. 29, 1862.
29, 25, 40, 14, 73, 30, 77, 59, 31, 78, 63, 34, 46.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
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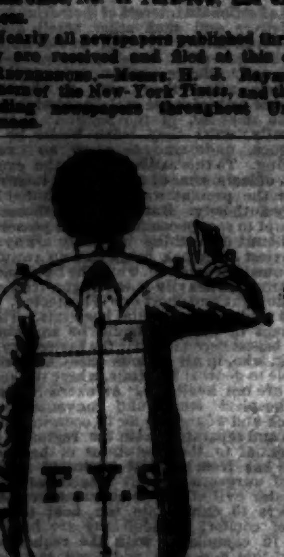
J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York Times, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.



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TO FIT.
Send for a
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For sale by all the principal dealers through the
UNITED STATES.

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HYATT'S "A. B." LIFE BALSAM,
in SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, and all diseases flowing from great impurity of blood, as well as irregularity of the liver and kidneys. ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE, only to be had at principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-st.

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FOR GENTLEMEN.
TRAVELING SHIRTS FOR BOYS,
TRAVELING SHIRTS FOR MEN,
OF
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COUGHS, ASTHMA, LIVER COMPLAINTS, and Debility cured by DR. TOBIAS' PULMONIC LIFE SYRUP. 50 cents. Depôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st.
HOME TESTIMONY.
LIBERTY, N. Y., May 19, 1862.
DR. TOBIAS—DEAR SIR: I was cured of a cough of long standing, and a violent cold with inflammation of the lungs, by DR. TOBIAS' Life Syrup. I have suffered much, and used many medicines for Pulmonary Complaints, but never found its equal.
BETSEY HILL.
$1,000 will be paid if the above is not true.

DEAFNESS,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

Dr. LIGHTHILL can be consulted daily until 3 P. M., at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place.

In answer to numerous letters daily received, Dr. L. would state that a personal examination must be had in every case before treatment can be instituted.

Letters of inquiry on the subject for which this notice is intended, will for the future remain unanswered.

Letters of consultation must contain Five Dollars to insure an answer.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONIALS.

This may certify, that having been afflicted during the year 1856, with severe and almost total deafness, and having tried the ordinary medical and surgical aid, under the care of those esteemed as eminent practitioners, I was induced at last to put myself under the care of Dr. Lighthill. His treatment was brief and successful. I was completely restored, and the cure is apparently permanent. I have all confidence in Dr. L.'s skill and integrity in the diseases he makes specialities.

JAMES CRUIKSHANK, L.L. D.,
Editor New-York Teacher.
ALBANY, Oct. 2, 1862.

Nos. 58 AND 60 READE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1862.

A young man in our employ has been under the medical care of Dr. Lighthill for Deafness and Discharge from the Ear, with which he was afflicted since infancy. The discharge has ceased for the past six months, and his hearing is materially improved.

WEAVER, RICHARDSON & CO.

A DEAF MUTE RESTORED TO HEARING.

My son, now 12 years of age, has been deaf and dumb, and a pupil of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in this City for the past two years. Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in restoring his hearing to such a degree, that he is now able to learn to speak with facility.

The success which the Doctor has had in this case has scarcely a parallel, and deserves to be extensively known by the public.

GABRIEL LOWENSTEIN, No. 178 Spring-st.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1862.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in restoring my hearing which was considerably impaired, and has also removed the noises in my head, which had incessantly annoyed me.

As I am a resident of New-Orleans, and a stranger in the City, intending to stay but a short time longer, I make reference to Messrs. Sturges, Bennet & Co., No. 125 Front-st., and to Mr. J. E. Fisher, No. 29 Park-row, to whom I am well known and who are familiar with the circumstances of my case.

G. DE CASTRO.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1862.

Henry Laws, now stopping with me, has been afflicted with deafness for some time. He applied to Dr. Lighthill who, after a few weeks' treatment, completely restored him, so that now he hears well and is enabled to attend to business, which before he could not, without great inconvenience.

JOHN MURDOCK,
No. 197 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1862.

I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing—one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well.

J. BISCO, No. 158 East 22d-st.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: I am pleased to be able to testify to the efficacy of your treatment in the case of my wife, whose hearing in one ear you succeeded in restoring, after treatment of various kinds had been applied in vain. I may furthermore state that her hearing remains good up to the present time, though it is several years since she has been under your care.

E. CLAYBURGH, No. 161 Duane-st.

No. 749 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render, on application to me, at my residence, No. 173 Second-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 749 Water-st.

WM. H. WATERBURY.

CATARRH CURED.

From Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with Catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of divers kinds, nitrate of silver, tar-water, olive tar and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating Catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My Catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all who are troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill.

P. R. RUSSELL.
LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

No. 40 FIFTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ears, since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good and her ears as sound as the day she left you.

O. S. HOLLY.

NEW-YORK, June 18, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: Permit me to thank you most sincerely for the invaluable services you have rendered me in restoring the hearing of my son, who had been deaf from infancy, and who had previously been under the care of the best medical talent without the slightest success.

Respectfully,
ANSELL HECHT,
No. [illegible]-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MRS. OLIPHANT'S
LIFE OF EDWARD IRVING.
There are few lives of the Saints that are fuller of instruction, interest and consolation.—SATURDAY REVIEW.

TROLLOPE'S ORLEY FARM.
In this novel Mr. Trollope has surpassed himself.—SPECTATOR.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
FRANKLIN-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
Publish this Day:

I.

THE LIFE OF EDWARD IRVING, Minister of the National Scotch Church, London. Illustrated by his Journals and Correspondence. By Mrs. OLIPHANT, author of "Margaret Maitland," "The Laird of Norlaw," "The Days of My Life," "The Last of the Mortimers," "The House on the Moor," &c. With Portrait. 8vo., Cloth, $3.

From the Parthenon.

"I call him on the whole, the best man I have ever, after trial enough, found in this world, or now hope to find." Such is the emphatic testimony borne by Thomas Carlyle to Edward Irving. It is consolatory to find that the story of Irving's life, so difficult to tell with sympathetic truth, has been at last given to the world by a writer who has taken the pains to study the character of her hero, and who has a clear comprehension of the way in which the life of a great man should be unfolded to those who are left behind. We can allot Mrs. Oliphant no higher eulogy than that her work is worthy of him whom it commemorates. She has contributed to our literature a work that will rank among the best of biographies, one that may be placed by the side of Hanna's "Life of Chalmers."

From Blackwood's Magazine.

We thank Mrs. Oliphant for her beautiful and pathetic narrative. Here is a book which few of any creed can read without some profit, and fewer still will close without regret.....The journal which Irving kept is one of the most remarkable records that was ever given to the public, and must be read by any who would form a just appreciation of this noble and simple character.

From MacMillan's Magazine.

Her work is admirable, presenting a most living, consistent, vivid picture of Irving.

From the Saturday Review.

A truly affecting and most interesting memoir of Irving's life ought to have a niche in every gallery of religious biography. There are few lives of the saints that will be fuller of instruction, interest and consolation.

From the Athenæum.

The book is not one to be read lightly. It should be considered by all who grapple with those most momentous of questions, sincerity, opinion, and mistake.

Mrs. Oliphant deserves our deepest gratitude for having compelled us to feel that a man of God was among us whom we have tried to persuade ourselves to have been a messenger of the Devil.—F. D. MAURICE.

II.

ORLEY FARM. A Novel. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE, author of "North America," "Doctor Thorne," "Framley Parsonage," "The Bertrams," "Castle Richmond," "The West Indies and the Spanish Main," "The Three Clerks," "The Struggles of Brown, Jones & Robinson," &c. Illustrated by Millais. 8vo., cloth, $1 25; paper, $1.

Orley Farm is in some respects Mr. Trollope's greatest work. * * In this novel Mr. Trollope has surpassed himself. * * We part from *Orley Farm* with real regret. * * No English novelist has ever yet delineated the finer professional lines of English character with anything like his (Trollope's) subtlety and power.—*London Spectator*, Oct. 11, 1862.

HARPER & BROTHERS
Have Just Published:

MEMOIRS OF REV. NICHOLAS MURRAY, D. D. (KIRWAN.) By SAMUEL IRENÆUS PRIME, Author of "Travels in Europe and the East," etc., etc. With Steel Portrait. 12mo., Cloth, $1.

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OLIVE BLAKE'S GOOD WORK. A Novel. By JOHN CORDY JEAFFRESON, Author of "Isabel; or, the Young Wife and the Old Love." 8vo., Paper, 25 Cents.

ABEL DRAKE'S WIFE. A Novel. By JOHN SAUNDERS. 8vo., Paper, 25 cents.

Sent by mail on receipt of price.

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BEING THE FINAL CONCLUSION OF THE "COUNTESS DE CHARNY," "MEMOIRS OF A PHYSICIAN," "QUEEN'S NECKLACE," AND "SIX YEARS LATER."
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SEASONS.
I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

OFFICE OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1862.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY ARE again in communication with Lexington, Danville, and Bowling Green, Kentucky.
All descriptions of merchandise transported, except that considered contraband by the United States authorities.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN UNION MASS MEETING.
IN AND AROUND THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
RALLY! RALLY!! RALLY!!!

The people of Kings County are invited to attend a Grand Union Mass Meeting, to be held in and around the Brooklyn Academy of Music on
FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 31, AT 7½ O'CLOCK,
to ratify and sustain the Republican Union nominations,
WADSWORTH AND TREMAIN,
and others on the State, County and City tickets.

Let the true friends of Union and Liberty come manfully up to the support of our glorious principles and standard bearers.

Hon. Lyman Tremain, Hon. D. S. Dickinson, Hon. James Wadsworth, Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Hon. David Dudley Field, Hon. James Humphrey, Hon. Wm. Wall, John Winslow, Esq., William Burleigh, Esq., Col. A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, H. B. Stanton, Esq., John K. Porter, Esq., and others, are expected to address the meeting.

Hon. LYMAN TREMAIN will reply to Hon. Horatio Seymour's speech recently delivered at the same place.

By order of Joint Committee,
WM. COIT,
D. C. WINSLOW,
WM. HUNT,
J. J. ANDERSON,
C. T. WEMPLE,
Executive Committee of Kings Co. Com.
CHARLES W. GODARD,
Chairman Kings Co. General Committee.
JOHN N. STEARNS, WM. H. HUBBELL, } Secretaries.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Conrad Guiteau,	Morris H. Roberts,
John Cashow,	Wm. H. Hubbell,
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A. B. Dozer,	Wm. Tindall,
Walter Kelsey,	Charles R. Miller.

JOSEPH REEVES, Grand Marshal.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, 1862.
RALLY ALL!
GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN
Will speak on
ENGLAND'S SHAME,
IRELAND'S OPPRESSION
AND
AMERICA'S PROGRESS.

Illustrated by personal experiences, reminiscences, anecdotes, figures, statistics and FACTS.

Mr. TRAIN will also give, if the audience desire it, a
DASH AT POLITICS,
And his experiences in the State of Massachusetts.

Admission to parquet, balcony and boxes, 50 cents. Seats can be secured at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st., and the Academy, on Thursday and Friday. All other parts of the house, 25 cents.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

UNION AND REPUBLICAN
KINGS COUNTY
RATIFICATION MASS MEETING,
AT WASHINGTON HALL, E. D.,
Corner of South 7th and 4th sts.,
On THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, at 7½ o'clock.

The meeting will be addressed by the following eminent speakers:

Hon. JAMES WADSWORTH,
Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON,
Hon. HENRY A. FOSTER,
JOHN K. PORTER, Esq., Albany,
Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY,
Hon. WM. WALL,
Hon. JOHN WINSLOW,
WILLIAM H. BURLEIGH, Esq.,
Hon. H. B. STANTON,
DEMAS STRONG, Esq.,
WILLIAM H. GALE, Esq.,
FREDERICK SCHOLES, Esq.

Mr. Wadsworth will reply to the speech of Horatio Seymour, made at the Academy of Music, on the 22d of October. Citizens of Brooklyn, give him a hearing and an audience worthy of the Eastern District. There will be speaking from the stands outside the Hall.

By order of the Republican General Committee.
WILLIAM COIT,
D. C. WINSLOW,
WILLIAM HUNT,
J. J. ANDERSON,
C. T. WAMPLE,
} Executive Committee.

MASS MEETING.
SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
Comprising 9th, 15th and 16th Wards.
The Electors of the Sixth Congressional District are invited to meet at
PALACE GARDEN,
On FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 31,
To ratify the Nomination
of
FREDERICK A. CONKLING
For Representative in Congress.

The meeting will be addressed by

Hon. Abram Wakeman,	Hon. Welcome R. Beebe,
Hon. E. Delafield Smith,	Hon. Chas. S. Spencer,
Silas B. Dutcher, Esq.,	Hon. David R. Jaques,
Philip Frankenheimer, Esq.,	James A. Briggs, Esq.,

Joseph Hoxie, Esq.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

NINTH WARD—James W. Booth, Asa Butman, John W. Brister, George F. Merklee, James W. Farr, Alonzo Bliss, Sinclair Tousey.

FIFTEENTH WARD—Charles A. Dana, Henry T. Cleveland, Marshall B. Blake, Erastus C. Benedict, G. W. Clarke, Jireh Bull, Wm. M. Blakeman.

SIXTEENTH WARD—Hugh Gardner, John Lindsay, Saml. B. H. Vance, William H. Bull, Alexander McLeod, David R. Jaques, George Ross.

SINCLAIR TOUSEY, President.
ALEXANDER McLEOD, Secretary.

FOR CONGRESS—SECOND DISTRICT.
5th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 17th and 18th Wards of Brooklyn, and the county towns of Kings County.
REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.
WILLIAM WALL.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
VIIIth, XTH, XIIITH AND XIVTH WARDS.
REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.
For Congress—JOHN DUFFY.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
IXth, XVth, and XVIth WARDS.
PEOPLE'S UNION CANDIDATE.
FOR CONGRESS,
ORISON BLUNT.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
ELEVENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS.
UNION
DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.
For Congress,
JOHN W. CHANLER.

FOR CONGRESS, THIRD DISTRICT,
Composing the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Nineteenth Wards, of the City of Brooklyn.
JAMES HUMPHREY.

UNION WAR CANDIDATE
For Congress
ELLIOT C. COWDIN,
Nominated unanimously by the Republican and Union Convention of the Eighth Congressional District, comprising the XVIIIth, XXth and XXIst Wards, held Oct. 16, 1862.
JAMES OWENS, Chairman.
JOHN WAITE, Secretary.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
RICHMOND, QUEENS AND SUFFOLK COUNTIES.
PEOPLE'S UNION CANDIDATE
FOR CONGRESS,
RICHARD C. McCORMICK.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN AND PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.
Fourteenth Assembly District—Eighteenth Ward.
FOR THE ASSEMBLY,
PHILIP FRANKENHEIMER.

SIXTEENTH WARD WADSWORTH UNION CLUB, RALLY!
Rally at the "Headquarters," No. 246 8th-av., THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, at 7½ o'clock, and proceed to the Cooper Institute.
Friends of Wadsworth, the Patriot, Rally!
W. C. RUSSEL, President.
T. LEVEY, G. ADAM, Secretaries.

UNION AND REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Surrogate,
GABRIEL VAN COTT.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1862.

CHARLES McNEIL, ESQ.: DEAR SIR: I have been officially informed that the People's Union Convention, over which you had the honor to preside, on the 14th inst., nominated me for member of Assembly for the Fourteenth District, in the City of New-York.

I am very grateful for this expression of confidence and esteem, and you will please communicate to your delegation my acknowledgment of the honor thus conferred.

Since this monstrous rebellion has thrown its dark pall over our beloved country I have favored a union of all patriotic political organizations, for the purpose of sustaining the Administration in its efforts to enforce submission to all constitutional and Federal obligations. And I am ever ready to lay aside all personal considerations to accomplish an object so desirable.

Local partisan action has, however, assumed such form and direction, that, if I were to accept this nomination so generously given, I should depart from the course which I have hitherto pursued.

Trusting that the cause you sincerely aim to promote will not be prejudiced by this declination, and that all patriotic endeavors in this national crisis may be crowned with success.

I am yours, most truly,
WM. V. NORTHROP.

POLITICAL.

GRAND RALLY OF
THE UNION WADSWORTH
AND TREMAIN CLUBS
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
WILL BE HELD AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE ON
THURSDAY EVENING NEXT,
At 7½ o'clock.
The following
EMINENT SPEAKERS
Are expected to be present and address the meeting:
Hon. JOHN W. FORNEY.
Hon. LYMAN TREMAIN.
Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLY.
Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL.
Brig.-Gen. JOHN COCHRANE.
Hon. JOHN K. PORTER.
Hon. DENNIS McCARTHY.
Hon. CHARLES A. PHELPS, of Mass.
Hon. HORACE GREELEY.
Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND.
Hon. WILLIAM M. EVARTS.
Hon. WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES.
Hon. JOSEPH HOXIE.
Hon. SIGISMUND KAUFFMAN.
Hon. ANDREAS WILLMAN.

The Union Wadsworth Clubs of the different Wards will assemble at their head-quarters, and march in procession to the place of meeting.

By order of the Central Club.
D. D. CONOVER, President.
A. M. PALMER, JOHN J. SHAW, } Vice-Presidents.
J. O. ABBE, J. P. WARREN, } Secretaries.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
IXth, XVth and XVIth Wards.
REPUBLICAN AND UNION NOMINATION
FOR CONGRESS,
FREDERICK A. CONKLING.
NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

Ninth Ward.	Fifteenth Ward.	Sixteenth Ward.
James W. Booth,	Charles A. Dana,	Hugh Gardner,
Asa Butman,	H. T. Cleveland,	John Lindsay,
John W. Brister,	Marshall B. Blake,	Saml. B. H. Vance,
Geo. F. Merklee,	Eras. C. Benedict,	Wm. H. Bull,
James W. Farr,	G. W. Clarke,	Alex. McLeod,
Alonzo Bliss,	Jireh Bull,	David R. Jaques,
Sinclair Tousey,	Wm. M. Blakeman,	George Ross.

SINCLAIR TOUSEY, President.
ALEXANDER McLEOD, Secretary.

LIFE GUARDS OF THE UNION
PLEDGED TO SUPPORT THE UNION.

At a regular meeting of the Life Guards, held at Lamartine Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, the following named persons were elected an Executive Committee:

Henry Farrington, T. B. Butler,
Lawrence Doye, John Blessin.
H. Coons.

The regular meeting of the Association will be held on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, at 7½ o'clock, at Lamartine Hall, 29th-st. and 8th-av.

GEO. W. COMSTOCK, President.
D. L. JUDSON, Secretary.

TWENTIETH WARD RALLY FOR THE UNION.

The People's Union Association of the XXth Ward will hold a grand rally for the Union at Continental Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 34th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, at 8 o'clock.

Speakers—Brig.-Gen. William K. Strong, Brig.-Gen. Richard Busteed, Hon. Thomas Jones, Jr., Hon. Elliot C. Cowdin, Hon. Wm. E. Robinson, Hon. Abraham J. Dittinhoeffer.

RALLY ONCE MORE FOR THE OLD FLAG.
WM. N. SEYMOUR, President.
ADOLPH C. RAU, Secretary.

RALLY! RALLY!! RALLY!!!

Union citizens of the XXIst Ward rally to the Cooper Institute TO-NIGHT. The XXIst Ward Union Wadsworth Club will march in procession from their rooms, No. 435 4th-av., at 7½ o'clock. All Union citizens of the Ward are urgently invited to join with us. Dodworth's Band will accompany the Club.

THOS. B. ASTEN, President.
WM. T. BLACK, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S UNION.
STATE AND COUNTY NOMINATIONS.
For Governor,
JAMES S. WADSWORTH.
For Surrogate,
DAVID R. JACQUES.
For Supervisor,
ABRAM M. BININGER.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
(XIth and XVIIth Wards.)
THE PEOPLE'S AND UNION CANDIDATE
FOR CONGRESS,
HENRY A. BURR,
President of the Board of Trustees of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the New-York Fire Department.

HEADQUARTERS.
No. 8 Union-square.
People's Union Central Committee will hold a special meeting on THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Oct. 30, 1862. Members are requested to be punctual in attendance.
WALDO HUTCHINS, Chairman.
L. DRAGLE, Secretary.

REGULAR
DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATION.
FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards.
FOR CONGRESS .... JOHN DUFFY.

REPUBLICAN AND UNION NOMINATION.
SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,
NINTH AND FIFTEENTH WARDS.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
THOMAS E. STEWART.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.
FIFTH DISTRICT, IXth AND XIth WARDS.
FOR THE ASSEMBLY,
CHARLES L. BENEDICT.

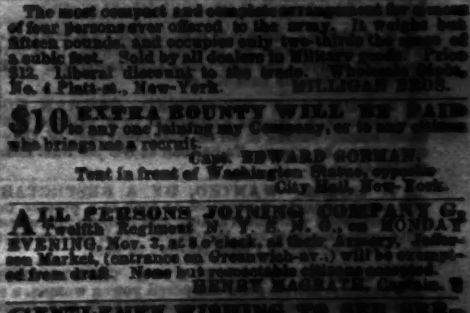
FIFTEENTH WARD WADSWORTH UNION CLUB.—This Club will meet at Headquarters, southwest corner of Broadway and 4th-st., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, and proceed in a body to the Ratification Meeting at the Cooper Institute.
JAMES A. BRIGGS, President.
GEO. W. PINE,
H. J. RAYMOND,
EDMUND REMACK, } Vice-Presidents.
H. G. CARTER, J. S. HUTLER, } Secretaries.

A MEETING OF THE DELEGATES from the People's Union Party of the 18th Ward, 14th Assembly District, convened this evening, No. 8 Union-square, and unanimously nominated PHILIP FRANKENHEIMER as their candidate for Member of Assembly.
WM. RICHARDSON, Ch'n of Nom. Com.
SAMUEL REYNOLDS, Secretary.

MILITARY.

"IRONSIDES."
LARGE EXTRA BOUNTY.
Good Men yet received to fill up
COMPANY A.
JOSEPH B. STEPHENSON, Second Lieut.
Late of Seventh Regiment, N. G.
No. 47 East 27th-st.

TO THE
OFFICERS OF OUR ARMY.
MILLIGAN'S ARMY MESS-KETTLES,
(PATENT APPLIED FOR.)



The most compact and complete arrangement for messes of four persons ever offered to the army. It weighs but fifteen pounds, and occupies only two-thirds the space of a cubic foot. Sold by all dealers in Military goods. Price $12. Liberal discount to the trade. Wholesale depot, No. 4 Platt-st., New-York. MILLIGAN BROS.

$10 EXTRA BOUNTY WILL BE PAID to any one joining my Company, or to any citizen who brings me a recruit.
Capt. EDWARD GORMAN,
Tent in front of Washington Statue, opposite City Hall, New-York.

ALL PERSONS JOINING COMPANY G, Twelfth Regiment N. Y. S. N. G., on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, at 8 o'clock, at their Armory, Jefferson Market, (entrance on Greenwich-av.,) will be exempted from draft. None but respectable citizens accepted.
HENRY MAGRATH, Captain.

GENTLEMEN WISHING TO SEE SERVICE in a regiment now in the field, under officers of skill and ability, are invited to call on E. G. LOOKE, Army and Navy Agent, No. 38 Pine-st., who can procure positions as Captain, 1st and 2d Lieutenants to suitable persons.

FRENCH CARTES DE VISITE ALBUMS,
BOUND IN FRENCH MOROCCO,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Square Albums for 20 cards	$2 00
Square Albums for 40 cards	3 00
Square Albums for 50 cards	4 00
Oblong, 50 cards	$3 00
Oblong, 75 cards	5 00
Oblong, 100 cards	6 00

A liberal discount made to the trade.

A large assortment of elegant Albums kept constantly on hand. A list sent to any address, on application.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

WEDDING CARDS

These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Old Establishment, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st., N. Y. Established 1840. For Specimens by Mail, send two stamps.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE GUNS,
Rifles, pistols, revolvers of all kinds, bowie knives, pocket cutlery, percussion caps, wadding, swords, sashes, belts, and military goods of every description, for sale at lowest market rates, by
A. W. SPIES & CO.,
No. 187 Broadway.

FRIENDS OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—I have always on hand a good assortment of the WINES and BRANDIES of PAUL DE CONINCK, MONOD and GUIRAUD, of BORDEAUX, France. All goods warranted strictly pure. They are recommended and largely used for medical purposes. J. MARC MARTIN, Importer, No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable woman, as a good cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; the best of City reference can be given; has lived 3 years in her last place; would prefer to go a short distance in the country with a nice family. Call at No. 301 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl to cook and assist in the washing and ironing; understands fish, fowl and soups, and making pastry; no objection to go in the country a short distance; good reference. Call at No. 305 Mott-st., between Canal and Hester sts., front room, in the rear, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as meats, soups, gravies, and pastry, or anything required in a private family. Can come well recommended from all her employers. Can be seen for 2 days, if not engaged, at No. 69 Greenwich-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS A competent cook, one who understands her business in all its branches, as meats, fish, soups, game, bread, poultry, jellies and blanc mange; has the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 367 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the candy shop.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A STEADY, middle-aged woman a situation as cook, washer and ironer; would take a laundress' place; has no objection to a short distance in the country; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 446 3d-av., corner 30th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable young woman as good plain cook; can make good bread and biscuit; would assist in washing in a small family; can be seen at her present employer's, where she has lived for three years; can have the best of reference. Call at No. 2 East 36th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman, as good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer, or would do housework for a small family; is a good baker, and thoroughly understands her business; good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 211 Spring-st., third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, a situation as cook; perfectly understands her business; is an excellent baker; no objections to assist with the washing; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 186 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A PRIvate family, by one who has experience, and can give the best of City reference from her last employer's, where she lived five years. She leaves as the family is going to travel. Call at No. 150 West 24th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as first-class English cook; she understands her business thoroughly, either public or private, and would engage by the day, week, or permanently. Call for two days at No. 2 Astor-place, in the dye-house.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable Protestant woman, and would assist with the washing and ironing in a small private family; the City preferred; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 118 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COMPEtent cook; one who understands meats, soups, and game of all kinds; also understands jellies, pastry, and is a good baker of bread; can give the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 367 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant young woman, to do plain cooking, or to do the general housework of a small family, in this City; can produce good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., Room No. 16.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; good City references. Call for two days at No. 245 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD plain cook, by a young woman who understands English and American cooking. Call or address No. 124 3d-av., in the store. Can be seen for two days; has the best of City reference.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman; is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer; can get the best of references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 82 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY AN EXperienced cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 86 East 29th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress, by a respectable Protestant woman, who is a first-rate cook, a superior laundress, and has the best of City references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTAble girl a situation to cook, wash and iron; has the best of City reference from her last place; is an excellent cook. Can be seen for two days at No. 125 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, in a private family, restaurant or boarding-house; understands French and English cooking. Good City reference. Apply at No. 68 6th-av., in the candy store, between 9th and 10th sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable woman, in a private family, who has lived in some of the first families in the City; thoroughly understands her business. Apply at her present situation, No. 21 Waverley-place.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, in a private family, a German girl to cook, wash and iron; references required, and none need apply that do not understand their business. Apply at No. 172 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PERSON WHO understands her business, a situation as cook; is a good baker of bread, biscuit, pies and puddings; part of the washing if required; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 2 West 16th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Presbyterian, a situation as a first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; also, the dairy; has good City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 110 West 26th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY RESPECTable American Protestant woman, with the best of City references, a situation as cook, in City or country; understands meat and pastry cooking in all their branches; will assist in washing, if required. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A very respectable Scotch woman, as cook; can produce the best of City reference; a private family preferred. Call at No. 19 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, near the Fulton Ferry, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good cook; would assist with washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; is neat in her kitchen; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young woman who has lived in England several years, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 446 3d-av., corner 32d-st., first floor front room.

AS COOK.—A VERY YOUNG GERMAN COOK, well recommended, wants a situation in a private family, but in this City only. Apply for two days at the French Institution of E. C. Guillard, No. 149 East 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., lately 61 Sixth-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, in a private family as above; has four years City reference. Call for two days at No. 213 East 23d-st.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED GERMAN COOK, (Protestant,) wishes a situation in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best of City references can be given. To be seen at No. 108 East 18th-st., corner of 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; will assist with the washing and ironing; three years' City reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 137 West 26th-st., near 7th-av., 2d floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A TRUSTWORTHY, cleanly, active, good-tempered young woman, a situation as plain cook; understands washing and ironing; has the very best City reference. Can be seen at No. 440 6th-av., corner of 26th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS PROfessed cook, in a private family; perfectly understands her business; best City reference. Apply at No. 35 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation; is a good cook and an excellent baker; would assist in the washing; best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 156 11th-st., between Avs. A and B, top floor.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman as cook and to assist in washing, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 161 6th-av., first floor, front room, corner of 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, fish, pastry, bread and biscuit; is an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of reference. Call at No. 168 West 23d-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG ENGlish woman, a situation as plain cook and assist with washing, or do general housework in a small private family. Apply at No. 14 Mansfield-place, West 51st-st., near 6th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS cook wishes a situation; she understands all kinds of cooking and baking, and is willing to assist in washing. Call, for two days, at No. 64 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Best of City reference.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant woman; is a first-class cook; is a first-rate baker; understands her business thoroughly; would assist in the coarse washing, if required. *Has the best of City references.* Apply at No. 91 West 19th-st., *second floor, back room.*

AS MEAT AND PASTRY COOK.—A SITUation wanted by a professed meat and pastry cook, ice creams and jellies; no objection to a respectable boarding-house; reference if required. Call at No. 200 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES a situation as first-rate cook, and is willing to assist in the plain washing if required; can give the best of reference from where she has lived five years. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 West 19th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small family; has the best of references. Call at No. 182 East 22d-st., near 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant woman to do light chamberwork and sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Can give the best of reference. Has lived over two years in her last place. Has no objection to a short distance in the country. Address J. M., Box No. 183 *Times* Office for one week.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or take charge of the fine washing, or is fully competent of taking care of a baby from its infancy; would have no objection to do the cooking of a small family. Call at No. 446 3d-av., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and sewing, or as waitress, in a private family; would assist to take care of children; can do up ladies' fine washing; has the best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 771 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; ring the bell.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, *by a young woman who perfectly understands her business*; is an excellent waitress; has an excellent reference from her last place, where she lived 4 years. Can be seen at No. 25 West 18th-st., near 5th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; would have no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of reference given. Can be seen at No. 11 Crosby-st., Room No. 15.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and plain sewer. Has got four years' reference from her last place. For further particulars, apply at No. 47 30th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and assist in the washing; would go in the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 120 8th-st., St. Mark's-place, second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and do fine washing and ironing in style, or as laundress and chambermaid; wages $8; or as cook and do up the shirts neatly; is a most excellent baker. Call at No. 164 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A very respectable girl wants a situation in a private family, as chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress; three years' City reference will be given. Apply for two days at No. 182 West 15th-st., 1st floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; would wait on a lady or children if required; can produce the best City reference. Call, for 2 days, at No. 490 6th-av., Room No. 16, between 29th and 30th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable English Protestant girl wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or general housework, in a small private family. Can be seen for two days, at No. 75 West 23d-st., corner of 6th-av., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or chambermaid and nurse; is kind to children; five years' City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 154 West 39th-st., New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT *young woman desires a situation as chambermaid or* to take charge of grown children and sew; is an excellent seamstress; has good City reference. Call at No. 55 3d-av., *between 10th and 11th-sts., in the Milliner's store; to be seen for two days.*

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COMPETENT young woman, a Protestant, desires a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 43 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or as waitress; has the most respectable City reference from her last place, where she has lived two years. Call at No. 3 7th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.; can be seen for 3 days; ring the bell.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A neat, active young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and laundress; understands her duties thoroughly; can do fluting; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 35 23d-st., between 2d and Lexington avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer; understands doing embroidery, also to operate on Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine, or would do chamberwork and waiting; has good reference. Apply at No. 111½ West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress; or would do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 120 East 20th-st., first door from 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted by a respectable young girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good City reference. Call at her present employers No. 1 West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a respectable English girl as chambermaid or waitress; is competent of taking care of children. The best of City reference. Call at No. 1270 3d-av., between 23d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, in the capacity of chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 73 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or would be willing to assist in the washing or ironing; has the best of City reference. Call till suited at No. 202 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family. Good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 116 Thompson-st., near Prince.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid, or would take care of children; understands ladies' fine washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 220 West 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid, and seamstress and waitress; the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 87 Carll-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; does French fluting; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 200 6th-av., near 13th-st., in the hoop-skirt store.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman a situation as chambermaid; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; would go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 400 2d-av., corner of 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 201 West 29th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A German Protestant girl desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; has no objection to do general housework. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 133 West 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress; or waitress only; by a Protestant Scotch young woman, well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 205 West 31st-st., 2d floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; can do ladies' fine muslins and French fluting in the neatest manner; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 197 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference. Call, for three days, at No. 227 9th-av., over a grocery store.

AS LIGHT CHAMBERWORKER, &c.—Wanted a situation, by a young Protestant girl, to do light chamberwork and sewing, or would take care of grown children. Satisfactory reference can be given. Call at No. 120 East 16th-st., first floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a highly respectable and well recommended girl, as laundress; knows her business in all its branches; also, fluting, crimping; would be willing to do chamberwork and washing. No objection to the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as laundress or to do chamberwork and fine washing, in a private family; has got the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 86 East 12th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDress wishes a situation in a private family; understands French fluting; can give the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 165 East 13th-st., corner of 3d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a first-class laundress, *with the best of City reference.* Apply at No. 168 3d-av., for two days.

A GERMAN LADY WISHES TO MEET with a lady or family as a companion; no objection to travel; she is fond of children, and would like to teach in own language. Address E. B., Box 143 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN ENGLISH PROTEStant woman, of the highest respectability, who can give undoubted references as to capability, is desirous of obtaining a situation as housekeeper in a private family, or a first-class hotel. Apply, until engaged, at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A REspectable middle-aged Englishwoman, a situation as housekeeper in a widower's or bachelor's family. Can be seen at, or address S. M., No. 11 6th-st., near the Bowery.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED by a competent, tidy woman, who is not afraid of work, a situation to do general housework, chamberwork or waiting; will make herself generally useful; is kind and attentive to children; will wash and iron for a lady and child; wages $6 to $8 a month. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, by a respectable woman, a situation to do the work of a small family; would prefer to live with an aged couple. Good reference given. Call, for two days, at the corner of Harrison-av. and Bartlett-st., Williamsburgh; up stairs, in the front room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKERS.—A SITuation wanted by a respectable young woman to do the general housework of a gentleman's family in the City or country; is a first-rate waitress and cook, washer and ironer; has recommendations to that effect; wages moderate. Call at No. 187 East 36th-st.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, a girl to do general housework (German preferred) in a small family. A proper person will find a pleasant and easy place, and be paid $6 a month. Apply at No. 135 West 40th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, by a Protestant young girl, a situation to do general housework in a small private family; City reference given if required. Call for two days at No. 190 41st-st., near 9th-av., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A REspectable young woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; no objection to do light chamberwork; can make children's clothes and do all kinds of family sewing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; two years' City reference given from last place. Inquire at No. 125 West 15th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE.—AN EDUCATED WOMAN, OF many years' experience in one family, desires a situation as nurse in the family of a gentleman; is capable of taking the entire charge of children, of their wardrobes, and instructing them; references of the highest respectability. Address EFFIE, Madison-square Post-office, N.Y.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as above, by a young Protestant woman; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, also Grover & Baker's; is willing and obliging, and has good references. Call or address H. Z. T., No. 238 West 25th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant English woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is perfectly capable of taking charge of a young infant, and has the best of references. Apply at No. 409 6th-av., at MRS. EMERSON'S, dressmaker, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

AS NURSE.—A NEAT AND TRUSTWORTHY English young woman with undoubted reference, would like a situation as nurse and plain sewer; can take charge of an infant from its birth; would assist in chamberwork. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation in a private family as nurse; understands her business thoroughly; has 6 years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 423 3d-av., between 32d and 33d sts., in the store.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, by a respectable intelligent colored girl, with good City reference. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSE, &c.—A VERY RESPECTABLE woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit, if required; can teach reading, writing and arithmetic; has the best of reference. Call at No. 209 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts., for three days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITuation wanted, by a Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; has good City *reference. Can be seen at No. 149 East 28th-st.*

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A LADY, FOR an excellent girl, a situation as nurse or chambermaid and fine laundress. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, for two days, No. 84 West 23d-st.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY AN Englishwoman as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby in a private family; best City reference given. Apply at No. 50 West 13th-st., till engaged.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by an American woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; good City references given. Inquire at No. 441 3d-av., corner 33d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and plain seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress. Apply to her last employer, No. 102 West 21st-st.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN American woman, a situation as infant's nurse; she is competent to bring it up by the hand; she is also a good sewer; or would take care of two grown children; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 11 Bank-st.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARried woman wishes a situation as wet nurse at her residence, having her own baby living. Inquire at No. 8 Centre Market-place, first floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A GOOD family seamstress, a situation in a private family; prefers a steady situation to big wages; should wish to do a little chamberwork if required; can sew neatly; has the best of City reference. Call or send to No. 111 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., front house, back basement.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman wishes a situation as seamstress and do chamberwork, or would take care of grown children; lived several years in her last place; best of testimonials. Call at No. 43 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Ring the upper bell.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A LADY IS DESIrous to procure employment in a gentleman's family for a competent, reliable person; she is a thorough seamstress; *can cut and fit well, and would be found a useful* and desirable woman to any one requiring her services. Can be seen from 10 to 5, at No. 395 6th-av., near 24th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT SEAMstress wishes to go out by the day or week, sewing for respectable families; understands all kind of family sewing; has the best reference from her late employers. Call at No. 182 Laurens-st., rear building, Room No. 8.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, as seamstress, or as seamstress and chambermaid; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 79 West 40th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as dressmaker and seamstress, or would do chamberwork; has the best reference. Call at No. 113 West 24th-st., front house.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed by a respectable person as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing; would be found useful and obliging; or would wait on an invalid lady; has good City reference. Call, for this week, at No. 163 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy-store.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by a very respectable girl as waitress or chambermaid; understands her business; has lived for years in last place; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 946 Broadway, in the French scourer's and dyer's, between 22d and 23d sts.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young American girl as first-class waitress or as children's nurse; no objections to go a short distance in the country; very best of City references from first-class families; can be seen for two days at No. 143 1st-av., between 9th and 10th sts., first floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young woman as first-class waitress or laundress, in a respectable family; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 224 6th-av., corner of 15th-st. Ring the lowest bell.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A YOUNG ENGLISH Protestant woman wishes a situation as thorough waitress in a very respectable private family; or as waitress and chambermaid, or to take care of a sick lady; the very best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 260 West 15th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as first-class waitress, in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, or would do chamberwork and assist in the waiting; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 57 West 24th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG girl, a situation as waitress, or would do chamberwork and take care of children; has 2 years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 124 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as waitress and chambermaid; has the best of reference. Call at No. 74 East 23d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as competent waitress; no objection to the country; has best of City reference. Call at No. 61 East 22d-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 101 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN WISHES TO go out by the day to wash and iron; has good reference. Address LAUNDRESS, No. 115½ East 20th-st., second floor. Fifty cents per day.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN A SITUAtion as laundress, by the day or week; is also a good housekeeper and whitewasher, and a good sick-nurse; best City references given. Apply at No. 250 West 26th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AT THE OLD OFFICE, NO. 149 GRAND-st., immediately, first-class servants for superior situations. Cooks, cook, washer and ironer, chambermaids, laundresses, seamstresses, nurses, waitresses, small girls, and those lately landed, twenty girls for housework; also, men servants. Families in the City and country supplied with good servants.

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—FIRST-CLASS servants in every capacity, for the City or country, can be procured free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. *Your patronage is respectfully solicited.*
J. E. WEIR, *Proprietor.*

**SERVANTS OF ALL NATIONS, PROTestant and Catholic, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at L. C. DE HOBEN'S French Private Agency, No. 51 6th-av., 2d floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—THE ADVERTISER IS A practical gardener and wants a situation; he is willing to work at any kind of light business for the Winter; understands the care of horses, and is willing to make himself useful. Any gentleman wanting such a man will address B. G., Box No. 293 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND LANDSCAPE.—Wanted, a situation as above. Gentlemen wanting their places improved from being a creature of yesterday, can find a man capable of imitating nature in its virgin and romantic style. Call, or address J. D., Mr. Bridgeman's seed store, corner 19th-st., and Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man without incumbrance; wife to take charge of a dairy or laundry; they will be found trustworthy and agreeable; best of reference from their present employer. Call or address J. W., No. 48 West 14th-st., for two days.

AS FARMER.—A FARMER, NOT LONG FROM the Old Country; understands the care of stock; married; wife can take charge of a dairy. Advertiser and wife Protestants, understand their business, honest, sober, active, and willing. Seen at No. 84 10th-st. for 4 days.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—WANTed, by a Protestant young man, without incumbrance, a situation as above; has no objections to any part of the country; would take charge of a gentleman's country place, or as foreman on a farm; can produce the best of references for being honest, sober and obliging. Address W. D., Box No. 267 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, by a respectable single man, a situation as *coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly*; good City reference. Address for two days, M. C., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom in either City or country by a very respectable young man who perfectly understands his business in every way; is a good and careful driver and has the best of references as to sobriety, and will be found willing and obliging, and will take care of a small garden. Address J. M., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman; one who has had long experience in the old country and this; has got the best of city reference from all the families he has served. None but a first-class family need apply. C. WATERS, No. 840 Broadway, or at No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th-st., at Mr. Conhrad's. Can be seen for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man of several years' experience in this City; he is fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment; has the highest recommendations. Call on or address M. H., saddlery store, No. 326 4th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED a situation, as coachman and groom, by a Protestant man who thoroughly understands the treatment of horses; has the best of reference from his last place in this City, where he has lived a number of years. Call at the Sadler's, No. 305 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man as coachman; understands his business perfectly; has no objection to make himself useful; has three years' City reference from his last place. Address D., Coachman, Box No. 191 *Times* Office, or D., at Wright's saddlery, No. 305 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN the country as coachman, by a person who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and can be most highly recommended. Address L. W., No. 19 4th-av., or Box No. 304 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED A situation, as coachman and groom, by a competent man, who understands his business, in the care and treatment of valuable horses, and is careful in his driving; has 5 years' City reference, and will be highly recommended. Address, N. Y., Box No. 260 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single young man of long experience in the business; has lived with some of the first families in this City, and can produce the highest testimonials as to character, capabilities, &c., from his last employer. Call on or address J. C., at No. 1,254 Broadway, for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED. A SITUATION as coachman, by a respectable single man of long experience in this City; has lived with some of the first-*class families in this City; can give the best of City refer*ence as to character and capability. Can be seen, or address COACHMAN, No. 410 Broadway, at Mr. Lawrence's coach factory.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a single man as coachman and groom in a private family; will be found willing and obliging; can produce the best of City reference; no objection to go in the country. Address J. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man wishes a situation as coachman, and would make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; has the best of references. Address C. R., Box No. 286 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM OR COACHMAN.—A SITUATION wanted as groom or coachman, for an honest, reliable man, who understands his business. Inquire of his present employer, W. E. Dodge, Jr., No. 21 Cliff-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a person that thoroughly understands his business; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at J. J. Morris' grocery, corner University-place and 12th-st., for two days, from 8 to 12 A. M.

AS WAITER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a single young man who thoroughly understands his business, and can be well recommended. Call or address WALTER, No. 104 Sixth-av., between 8th and 9th-sts., in the drug store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, in a private family, by a competent servant; can produce long and satisfactory City reference. Address M. C., No. 631 Broadway, corner Amity-st., or Box No. 190 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by a respectable single man; best of reference given. Call on or address T. G., No. 166 8th-st., for two days.

AS CARE-TAKER.—A RESPECTABLE FAMIly of two persons, living on Staten Island, would like to take charge of a gentleman's house and place during the Winter months. Clifton, S. I., preferred. Address CARE-TAKER, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young man, in a large flour house; is willing to make himself generally useful; can give undoubted references as to integrity and ability. Address, for a few days, J. H. H., Box No. 3,323 Post-office.

TO BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS.—WANTed, a situation in a wholesale or jobbing boot and shoe house, by a young man, well acquainted with the business. Has travelled as agent through all the New-England States. Address S. P. L., care of S. R. NILES, Advertising Agent, Boston, Mass.

AS HARD-WORKING MAN.—SITUATION wanted; has had charge of a farm; can produce good reference from his last employer; understands vegetable gardening in all its branches. Address H. R., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, or to Mrs. WILLIAMS, 123 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE OR IMPORTING STORE, by a youth of 16 years of age, who has just left the Free Academy. THE VERY BEST of City reference given for industry and honesty. Salary no object. Inquire of S. MARKS, No. 237 East 30th-st.

HELP WANTED.

A ENVELOPE CUTTER.—WANTED, A MAN that can come well recommended in every respect, as envelope cutter; if acquainted with the business so much the better; preference will be given to returned soldiers disabled by sickness or wounds, if now in sufficient health to undertake the duty. Apply to WM. P. LYON, No. 5 Beekman-st.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN FAMILiar with the routine of foreign commission business, of industrious habits and unexceptionable character. May address Box No. 3,024, Post-office, stating the nature of his past employments, with references as to his qualifications and character.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, an active middle-aged woman as cook, washer and ironer; she must be a good cook, and understand fine washing; City reference required from last employer. Apply, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, on Thursday, at No. 36 West 26th-st.

A COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED two Protestant women: one as cook, and to assist in washing; the other as waitress and chambermaid. Apply at No. 34 West 22d-st., between 9 and 10 A. M., this morning. City reference required.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A RESPECTABLE colored man, one who thoroughly understands his business and has good City references. None others need apply at No. 126 East 17th-st., between the hours 9 and 12.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed a Protestant man, (single,) as coachman and gardener, to go 10 miles in the country. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

A WAITER.—WAITER WANTED IN A PRIvate family; must fully understand his business and be able to furnish first-class references. No Irish need apply. Apply at No. 62 Beaver-st., up stairs.

HOSIERY.—WANTED, A HOSIERY MAN IN A jobbing house, to sell, enter and pack hosiery; a good penman—one willing to work early and late—may address, stating salary, A. A., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS VALET, TO GO to Australia with a merchant; six men for steamers; two clerks for grocery stores. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

WANTED—TWO GOOD, ABLE, INTELLIGENT men of experience in the business, to drive teams, delivering goods to the dry goods jobbers. Good reference required. Address Box No. 4,818 Post-office, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUtioned against negotiating the following U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, the same having been lost or stolen from the subscribers:

ISSUED TO D. & G. KELLY.

No. 24,391, dated Sept. 25, 1862	$1,000
No. 21,392, dated Sept. 25, 1862	1,000
No. 21,393, dated Sept. 25, 1862	1,000
No. 24,394, dated Sept. 25, 1862	1,000
No. 7,066, dated Sept. 25, 1862	5,000

ISSUED TO R. F. LOPER.

No. 25,080, dated Oct. 2, 1862	$1,000

All payable to bearer. BLAKE, BROS. & CO.,
New-York, Oct. 16, 1862. No. 29 Wall-st.

LOST.—A CERTIFICATE FOR TWENTY SHARES of the capital stock of the Seventh Ward Bank, No. 59, dated Oct., 1853, in the name of Robert Phillips. Any *person will be suitably rewarded by sending or leaving the same at the office of CHARLES WHITING, No. 136* Nassau-st.

LOST OR MISLAID—BOOK NO. 24,609, THE Bank for Savings. A suitable reward will be paid for the above by HENRY T. HEWLETT, Roslyn, L. I.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ELIGIBLE BOARD FOR AN INvalid or lady expecting to require medical care, kindness, and home attention. No children boarders. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,227 Broadway, near 30th-st., New-York.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A small family, can be accommodated with front rooms, with a private family, at No. 12 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suite of rooms, on the second floor, in a private family, may be obtained by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st. No children taken. A fair price expected.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and lady, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a front room in second story, and good board in a small private family, on reasonable terms. Apply at No. 282 Carlton-av., (brown front,) between Fulton and Atlantic-avs., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO YOUNG gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms at No. 160 Pacific-st., near the Wall-st. and South ferries. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, and two children, aged 17 and 10 years, want board and two front rooms, furnished, on second floor, between 2d and 5th avs. and not above 8th-st. References exchanged. No communication will be noticed unless full particulars as to rooms are given; also, price of board, which must be moderate. Address Box No. 3,626 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE two furnished rooms on 2d-floor, with board, in a private family, on Brooklyn Heights, within five minutes walk of Wall-st. Ferry. Address, with terms per month, *including gas and fire, PEABODY, Box No. 3,233 New*-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A COMFORTAble room, (near the Chambers-st. depot,) with partial board five days out of the week. Terms moderate. Address B. S., Box No. 360 Post-office.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST. FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With full or partial board, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with all the modern improvements.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN—A FURNISHED room, with full board, in a genteel private family, within ten minutes' walk of Beekman and Nassau sts. Address, with terms, J. H. W., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

A LADY WHO UNDERSTANDS ALL THE first-class sewing machines will operate evenings for her board in a respectable family, or will pay $2 a month for a room partially furnished. Call at 300 West 29th-st.

TO LET, WITH BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMily will let a pleasant back parlor, with board. Location desirable. Call at No. 139 West 33d-st., or address Box No. 2,400 Post-office.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

ARE YOU SEEKING AN ECONOMICAL, comfortable home, in a respectable healthy neighborhood? If so, call or address F. E. PERES, No. 30 Fulton-st., New York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINter, can be procured at a commodious farm-house, in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; location very healthy and pleasing; every convenience for comfort and recreation; liberal table; terms reasonable. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

HOTELS.

A CARD.

HOTEL DE BARCELONA,
No. 23 GREAT JONES-ST.

The arrangements of this Hotel having been completed, and it being now open to the public, I have the pleasure to inform all persons who may desire to eat in the Spanish and French style, that they can satisfy their wish at the above-mentioned Hotel.

Breakfast, from 7 to 11 o'clock A. M., price 50c.

Dinner (table d'hôte) at 6 o'clock P. M. precisely; on *Sunday at 5 o'clock P. M. Price 75 cents, including a pint* of wine. A. GUYAS, Proprietor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR A PART OF AN extensive, unincumbered manufacturing property near this City, consisting of numerous large stone buildings, with good machinery, a superabundant power, peculiar advantages of charter, and in other respects a rare opportunity. Capital said is $200,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

PAINT.—A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD BUSINESS capacity, a knowledge of colors, and a capital of about $3,000, can have an extremely favorable chance for employment, by buying the share of a retiring partner in a wholesale paint store. Address for one week PAINT, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

$500 CASH WITH ACTIVE SERVICES will secure a partnership that for safety, respectability and profit has no equal. Association and location the very best.
BROWN & DEMING, 30 Broadway.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 365 Broadway.

MALT-HOUSE WANTED—WITH KILNS, engine, &c., ready for use. Address Box No. 4,418 New-York Post-office.

PERSONAL.

F. M.—WILL BE ON HAND AS REQUESTED, AT 8 o'clock on Friday evening. CARL.

CENTRAL OFFICE, SANITARY COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1862.

The Sanitary Commission, at the request of Gen. Halleck, most earnestly advises against the practice of sending presents to soldiers of articles which it is supposed will add to the conveniences of their camp life. To the knowledge of the Commission, many hundred tons of such presents are now piled uselessly in storehouses and yards, and upon old camp-grounds; while thousands have probably been destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, and but a small part of all that have been received by those to whom they were addressed have been of the smallest value to them, except as tokens of the affectionate interest of their friends. For this purpose, letters and such other small and light articles as can be transmitted by mail would have been much better. Larger gifts occasion serious practical mischief—men and officers being naturally averse to throwing them away—they add to the incumbrances, which are a chief cause of the excessive fatigue, and thus of the sickness, of the soldier. Volunteers almost universally, until they learn better by dear-bought experience, undertake to carry an excessive amount of clothing. To this cause, and to the excessive baggage of their officers, some of the severest losses of the Union forces in the present war are attributed by the highest military authority. But even when successful in battle, the attempt to secure comfort by the possession of an unusual amount of clothing is nearly always frustrated; the heaviest knapsack being thrown away at the first long-continued hard march, while the light one is retained, and the long and heavily-laden wagon-trains being cut off, when the light and short one is protected. Similar observations apply to regimental hospitals. The hospital of a regiment in the field should be supplied with nothing but the barest necessities for the temporary treatment of the sick, who, in all serious cases, are removed as fast as possible to general hospitals, where the supplies of the regiment are not available. An excessive amount of regimental hospital stores and conveniences is a cruelty to the sick and wounded; for it occasions the frequent detention and separation from the regiment of the few articles essential to the usefulness of the surgeon. The Commission has from the first protested against a common error of surgeons in this respect, as well as against the greater evil of the common attempt of the volunteer soldiers to carry into the field too many of the means of comfort to which they are habituated in civil life. In compliance with the request of the General-in-Chief, this appeal is addressed to those by whose mistaken kindness both these evils are believed to have been greatly aggravated and sustained.
FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary.

FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Under an order from the President of the United States a national system has been established by the Sanitary Commission for the safe transmission and judicious distribution of articles contributed by the people for the sick and wounded of the Army and Navy. The system, after being well tried, has been formally approved and recommended by the President, the General-in-Chief and the Surgeon-General. The security it offers against misappropriation is practically perfect until the contributions are delivered in the hospitals, where they necessarily pass from the control of the Commission. Of more than a million articles sent through one of the largest of its channels of supply, it has been ascertained that not one hundred have miscarried or been dishonestly used. Discreet and trustworthy agents are constantly employed in visiting all divisions of the army, including those on the Southern coast, the Mississippi and the Western frontier, to observe their wants, to direct supplies where they are most needed, and to secure, as far as practicable, their honest use. The Commission does not undertake to deliver articles to individuals, and declines to receive contributions with any restriction as to their destination within the limits of the force employed in the service of the Nation, it being one of its secondary objects to strengthen the sentiment of National unity wherever it can come in antagonism with State or local pride. The distribution of hospital supplies is but a branch of the work of the Commission. It employs the best professional talent which can be obtained in the country to aid its larger purpose—to do all that is possible for the health and vigor of our fighting men, to lighten their burden, and to sustain their spirits under the privations and hardships which are an essential part of successful warfare. For this purpose contributions to its treasury are solicited. They may be directed to the Treasurer, G. T. STRONG, Esq., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Commissioners under appointment from the President of the United States: Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D.; Prof. A. D. Bache, LL. D.; George W. Cullum, U. S. A.; Alexander E. Shiras, U. S. A.; Robert C. Wood, M. D., U. S. A.; William H. Van Buren, M. D.; Wolcott Gibbs, M. D.; Samuel G. Howe, M. D.; Cornelius R. Agnew, M. D.; Elisha Harris, M. D.; J. S. Newberry, M. D.; Geo. T. Strong, Horace Binney, Jr., Right Rev. Thos. M. Clark, D. D.; Hon. Joseph Holt, R. W. Burnett, Hon. Mark Skinner, Frederick Law Olmsted.

Contributions of suitable supplies for the sick and wounded will be received at the rooms of the Woman's Central Relief Association, No. 10 3d-av., Cooper Union, New-York. For further information apply in New-York at the local office of the Commission, No. 498 Broadway, or by mail to FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary, Washington.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, JR., Auctioneer.
By HENRY WOOD & CO.

RECEIVER'S SALE—ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.

BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT,
On FRIDAY, Oct. 31, at 11 o'clock,
At the Salesroom No. 480 Broadway.

HENRY WOOD & CO. will sell, as above, the entire balance of stock of the late Cabinet Makers' Association, all of which has been manufactured for first-class City trade, and is guaranteed of the very best quality. The stock comprises, in part, elegant rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor suites, in brocatel, reps and hair-cloth; solid rosewood and walnut chamber suites, étagères, book and music stands, wardrobes, armoires, couches, sideboards, work tables, chess tables, &c.; also walnut, oak and mahogany buffets, extension dining-tables, library and dining-room furniture, hall-stands, &c., &c., together with a lot of French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, mantel ornaments, vases, clocks, silver plated ware, &c. Parties in want of really first-class furniture will do well to attend this sale, as the whole will be disposed of without any reserve to close the estate, by order of the Supreme Court.

Catalogues will be ready early on morning of sale. Parties residing out of the City can have their goods packed and shipped at a reasonable expense. The goods are now on view at the salesrooms No. 480 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY (Thursday,) Oct. 30, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.,

40 Beekman Ins. Co.	$25	20 Humboldt Ins. Co.	$100
10 Gebhard Ins. Co.	100	60 Lorillard Ins. Co.	25
20 Impor. & Tra. Ins.	[illegible]	40 Adriatic Ins. Co.	25
10 Indemnity Ins. Co.	100	14 Second-av. R. R.	100
200 Quinn City property	100	25 Brooklyn City R. R.	20
50 Grand-st. & New. R.	[illegible]	6 Atlantic Bank	40
60 St. Nicholas Bank	100	20 North River Ins.	50
Man. & Merchants' Bk.	100	30 Mercantile Mu'l Ins.	100
10 North River Bank	50	40 East Riv. Ins. Co.	25

$3,000 Brooklyn City 7 per cent. Assessment Bonds.
$4,000 Brooklyn City and Newtown R. R. 1st M. Bonds.
$2,000 Michigan State 6 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000 Sacramento City and County 6 per cent.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 30th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 158 Broadway, a large assortment of household furniture, carpets, &c., removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, centre tables, French-plate pier and mantle mirrors, velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany secretary and library bookcases, enameled bedroom suites, dressing bureaus, French bedsteads, wardrobes, washstands, commodes, stands, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, paillasses, toilet sets, gas chandeliers, parlor and hall stoves, lounges, oak extension tables and chairs, mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers, buffets, window shades, floor cloths, hall stands, china, crockery, &c. To be positively sold to satisfy a mortgage.
G. J. MORRIS, Mortgagee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, JR., Auctioneer.

BY HENRY WOOD & CO.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, KITCHEN UTENSILS, &c., &c.

Being the property of a family declining housekeeping, THURSDAY, Oct. 30, at 10½ o'clock, the contents of the 3-story house, No. 41 West 24th-st., near 5th-av., consisting of parlor and bed-room furniture, carpets, book-cases, sofas, lounges, mantle ornaments, engravings, stoves, china, glass and woodenware, kitchen utensils, chandeliers, gas pendants, brackets, &c., together with an assortment of family groceries, sugars, wines, teas, coffees, spices, liquors, &c., &c. Catalogues on morning of sale on the premises, or at our office, No. 480 Broadway. Terms cash, in current funds.

HENRY C. SCRIBNER, Auctioneer.

THE ELEGANT STATUE OF FLORA.

HENRY C. SCRIBNER will sell, at the Gallery of Fine Arts, No. 625 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, at 8¼ o'clock, the magnificent statue of Flora, by Chauncy B. Ives, belonging to a noted connoisseur now in Europe, and sold by his order. Also two Bronze Statues. The above are now on free exhibition.

HENRY C. SCRIBNER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT ORIGINAL MODERN OIL PAINTINGS, by our best American artists.—HENRY C. SCRIBNER will sell, at the Gallery of Fine Arts, No. 625 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Oct. 29 and 30, at 7½ o'clock *each evening, a rare collection of American oil paintings* contributed by the artists themselves for this sale. Among the collection will be found, A Morning in the Valley of the Androscoggin, by Wm. Hart; Landscape, by Kensett; Coast Scene, by Casilear; The Young Pioneer, by Louis Lang; Indian Camp, by Bierstadt; The Monk, by J. G. Brown; Ruffed Grouse, by W. J. Hays; The Deluge, by Church; Ophelia, Schoonover, Philip. Also, choice specimens, by Mignot, A. F. Tait, S. Coleman, Jr., Wm. Hazeltine, George Hall, A. D. Shattuck, Whittredge, Delessard, Fredericks, Williamson, Carter, Allston, Richards, Whittaker, Kittell, Wenzler, Homer, Verbeckhoven, Frère, Beaumont, Verboeckhoven, Coursand, Parker, Melby, Millar, Mathews, Durrie, West, Hubbs, Oertel, Otto Sommer, Boughton, Hart, Libley, Paul Webber, Jeremy Wilson, Barney, Fisher, Hart, Streett, Forbes, Randall, Van Beest, Hopkins, Armstrong, of Philadelphia, Pyne, Jameson, Cheney, Mansoni, Wydeveld, Waterman, Naish, Rosenberg, Reed, of Philadelphia, Hill, of Philadelphia, Ellis, Greatorex, Blondell, Rugales, Brintol, Mrs. E. Hart, of Philadelphia, Morgan, Van Wagner, McEwen, Herring, of London, Moulallet, E. Sabatie, Durant, Miss Granberry, Moore, Humphrey, and many others. Lovers of fine paintings will find this the choicest collection that has been offered for some years. Also to be sold, the statue of Flora, by the American sculptor, Chauncey B. Ives. The above paintings and statues will be on free exhibition until the evenings of sale. Catalogues may be had at the gallery, or at No. 111 Nassau-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE, BOND AND MORTGAGE BONDS, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 30, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of the late Thomas Cumming:

BONDS—Northern Railroad Company (New-Jersey), $5,000.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES—On lots and improvements northwest corner of 10th-av. and 24th-st., made by Jas. Moore to Thomas Cumming, $12,000, payable May 1, 1862.

GAY-ST.—Eight three-story brick houses, Nos. 5, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17 and 19 Gay-st., between Waverley-place and Christopher-st.

TWELFTH-AV.—Four lots on 12th-av., southeast corner of 22d-st., *with water right to exterior line.*

THIRTY-SECOND-ST.—Three lots on southerly side of 32d-st., adjoining 12th-av. Lots on the rear.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH STS.—Six lots on 114th and 116th sts., between 9th and 10th avs.

COUNTRY SEAT AT ESOPUS.—A valuable country seat at Esopus, Ulster County, adjoining the country seat of Robert L. Pell, Esq., containing about sixty acres of land, and having about a quarter of a mile front on the river. Good dwelling-house, barn, ice houses and other outbuildings. The stock and furniture can be had, if desired.

For particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., or of JOHN DENHAM, at the office of J. & W. Denham, No. 124 6th-av., corner of 11th-st.

JOHN DENHAM, } Executors of Estate of late
W. A. CUMMING, } Thomas Cumming.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

STOCK OF ELEGANT CUSTOM-MADE household furniture, by D. W. IVES & CO., at the spacious marble store, No. 625 Broadway, (near Houston-st.) TO-DAY, Thursday, at 10½ o'clock, and THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, the whole of the extensive stock of rich and plain household furniture, manufactured in the best manner, every article being warranted, consisting of rosewood and black walnut

PARLOR FURNITURE,

in suites, covered in French brocatel; elegant card tables, music stands, centre-tables, Sutcliffe's fancy tables and chairs, ladies' toilet-tables, &c. &c.

Large assortment of chamber suites, including several rich and plain rosewood suites, black walnut, oak, mahogany and enameled suites, single and double armoires, lounging chairs, &c.

Dining-room, library and hall furniture, comprising several beautiful oak and walnut sideboards, buffets, extension tables, bookcases, secretary, étagères, hall tables, stands, racks, and a large variety of similar articles.

The above goods having been finished for first-class retail trade, are warranted in every way, and will be positively sold to the highest bidder. Now on exhibition, and catalogues ready. Ladies wishing to examine the goods will meet with every attention.

P. COLTON, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, LACE CURTAINS, PARLOR SUITES, CHANDELIERS, SILVERWARE, &c., &c.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Oct. 30, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 163 Prince-st., the entire rich furniture of the house, embracing every kind of rich rosewood, mahogany, black walnut and oak, eight large French plate pier and mantle mirrors, lace curtains, Brussels and three-ply carpets and oil-cloths, chandeliers, marble-top furniture, hair mattresses, silver and plated ware, china-ware, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Also, two iron safes, and one for family use. In black walnut, very rich. Catalogues early this morning at the store No. 480 Broadway, and at the house. N. B.—All the above furniture was made to order, and is in good condition. Sale peremptory.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, THURSDAY, Oct. 30, at 11 o'clock, in their gallery, No. 37 Nassau-st., a very fine collection of modern oil-paintings, comprising works of the English, French, American and Belgian schools, among which are the names of Wm. Shayer, Adam Barland, A. Williams, Lambinet, Peckrus, Lemmens, Gerhardt, Gilderhouse, Diebolt, R. Hofer, F. Cropsey, Wm. Hart, Shattuck, S. Colman, W. H. Brown, Nichols, Hill, Van Beest, Pease, Diedam, Hernandez, Guerin, Rosa, Williams, Michaud and others. The above are now on exhibition, and worthy the attention of connoisseurs.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., chairs, tables, washstands, beds, bureaus, wardrobes, cottage suites, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, carpets, oil-cloths, sofas, looking-glasses, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

THE SALE OF FURNITURE, WINES, &c., advertised for this day and to-morrow at No. 420 5th-av., will not take place, in consequence of the entire establishment having been disposed of at private sale.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the University will be held in the Council-room, on MONDAY, Nov. 3, 1862, at 9 A. M. An election for members of the Council will be held at the same place, on the same day, between 9 and 10 A. M. By order
HENRY VAN SCHAICK, Secretary.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY of the BROOKLYN SABBATH-SCHOOL UNION will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Lafayette-av. Presbyterian Church, corner Lafayette-av. and Oxford-st. Addresses will be made by Rev. Messrs. Yerkes, Hepworth and Cuyler.
JOHN R. MORRIS, Secretary.

THE PEITHOLOGIAN SOCIETY OF COlumbia College will hold a reunion at their hall, in Gibson's Building, corner of 13th-st. and Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, at 7½ P. M. All honorary members of the Society are invited to attend.

MEDICAL.

[illegible]

SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.

BALSAM COPAVIA AND MERCURY DISCARDED.

Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor unpleasant taste. Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. No exposure, no trouble, no change. [illegible] Sold, and sent by mail, by H. G. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor-House.

MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS. [illegible] Dr. H. A. BARROW [illegible] No. 194 Bleecker-st. [illegible]

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE [illegible] by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st. [illegible]

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University (Medical College) and Royal College of [illegible]

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. [illegible] Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. [illegible]

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women [illegible] THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION [illegible] Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York [illegible] FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE [illegible] Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

RUSSIAN BATH—NO. 82 EAST 27TH-ST., near 4th-av., now over two years in successful operation against colds, coughs, rheumatism, neuralgia, cutaneous and other diseases. Open daily, 8 A. M. till 7 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday till 10 P. M.—Sunday, till 2 P. M. For ladies daily, except Sunday, 1 P. M. to 5 P. M. THEO. GEBEKE.

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERvous, seminal, urinary, and sexual systems. NEW and RELIABLE TREATMENT. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly professor of special anatomy and surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y., author of *Medical Information for the Million*, &c. Price $1, mailed. WARNER, publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y.

DR. POWERS' FRENCH INDIA-RUBBER PREVENTIVES. Several varieties, very superior. Surpassingly fine, durable, unequaled, and warranted satisfactory in every respect. $3 per dozen, mailed free. For circular, call on or address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

SCORES OF GRATEFUL LETTERS [illegible] recovered perfect health by following the directions contained in Drs. Trall & Jackson's Pathology of the Reproductive Organs. $3. Sold in New-York by OLIVER S. FELT, No. 36 Walker-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 36 Lenox-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it. [illegible] No. 3 Division-st. [illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee.—In pursuance of an order made by the Surrogate of the County of Genesee, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to SETH WAKEMAN, [illegible] SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANSOM FAYERWEATHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of ORVILLE BROOKS, No. [illegible] West Twenty-seventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of May, 1862.

ORVILLE BROOKS, WILLIAM MACKEY, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD B. KISSAM, late of the City of New-York, Physician, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 239 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated New-York, July 28, 1862. JULIA M. KISSAM, Administratrix.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—H. BATES HAS THIS day associated himself with Messrs. HAMMER & CO., and they will continue the brewing of Ale as heretofore, under the firm of HAMMER & CO., 4th-av. and 128th and [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

MINNESOTA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF STATE, SAINT PAUL, Oct. 4, 1862.

The Legislature of the State of Minnesota having passed an Act authorizing the issue of the Bonds of the State, to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, the proceeds to be applied to defray the expenses growing out of the present Indian war, said Bonds being made payable in ten years from the time they are negotiated, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned for the whole or part of said amount, (the Bonds to be issued in sums of $1,000 each,) at the Banking-house of Messrs. F. M. MYERS & Co., No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, until Saturday, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock M., the money to be paid in U. S. Treasury Notes, upon the delivery of the Bonds in New-York City. No bids will be received for these bonds at less than their par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than that specified in the Act aforesaid, and the bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to receive them at the lowest rate of interest. Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Loan," and addressed to the undersigned.

[Care of Messrs. F. M. Myers & Co., New-York City.]

CHARLES SCHEFFER, Treasurer of State.

U. S. "FIVE TWENTY" BONDS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.

INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.

Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.

Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.

Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

EDWARD KING, (Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

MICHIGAN STATE LOAN.—TO HOLDERS OF BONDS, PAYABLE AT THE PLEASURE OF THE STATE, AFTER JAN. 1, 1863.—The State of Michigan, at the session of the Legislature held in 1861, passed a law authorizing and directing the Governor and State Treasurer to contract for a loan of Two Million Dollars, or as much thereof as might be deemed necessary, to draw interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, to be negotiated at not less than par, and the proceeds to be applied solely to the payment of the indebtedness of the State, which will mature on the 1st of January, 1863. Under this authorization, it has been determined to make the following issue in six per cent. bonds of $1,000 each:

$750,000 payable at pleasure 20 years from Jan. 1, 1863.
500,000 payable at pleasure 25 years from Jan. 1, 1863.
500,000 payable at pleasure 30 years from Jan. 1, 1863.

$1,750,000

The law authorizing the issue of these bonds also provides that any time before their final sale, the Governor and State Treasurer may exchange them for those outstanding bonds of the State, which will mature on the 1st of January next. Under this provision it has been determined to proffer the exchange contemplated, before offering the bonds directly for sale, and the new issue of bonds are now ready for delivery, and will so remain until the 1st of November next.

Ample provision is made in the law authorizing the loan for payment of the interest, and redemption of this issue of bonds at maturity. An additional tax of one-eighth of one mill upon the whole real and personal taxable property of the State is levied and set apart as a sinking fund; and all moneys paid into the treasury after the 1st of January, 1863, to the credit of the Primary and Normal Schools and University funds, are set apart for investment in purchase of the bonds.

The holders of the bonds which will mature on the 1st of January, 1863, are hereby notified that they may exchange them, dollar for dollar, for the new issue, on application to E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 17 William-st.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1862.

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 19th day of November next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.

J. W. FOSTER, M. L. SYKES, A. C. BADGER, } Commissioners.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary. CHICAGO, Oct. 18, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 21, 1862.—Holders of the Debt Certificates of this Company, of the denomination of One Hundred Dollars are reminded that, pursuant to the notice published on the 18th of June last the said Debt Certificates will, as provided by their terms, be paid at par on the first day of November next, when the next semi-annual payment of interest becomes due, at the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK; after which date interest on the said Certificates will cease.

In the meantime they will be redeemed at par and accrued interest, upon presentation at the said Bank of Commerce, the Albany City Bank, or the Office of Messrs. J. E. Thayer and Brother, Boston. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

THE HOLDERS OF THE ASSESSMENT Receipts of the Preferred and Common Stock of the Erie Railway Company, are hereby notified that payment will be made of said receipts and interest thereon, from their respective dates, on their presentation at the office of the Treasurer, in Erie-place, on and after the 1st of November next. Interest on said receipts will cease at that date. HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1862.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CHICAGO, Oct. 28, 1862.

PARTIES HOLDING COUPONS DUE Nov. 1, 1862, from the Funded Coupon Bonds of this Company, will present the same at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, on and after that date. JAMES R. YOUNG, Sec'y C. and N. W. R. Co.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The coupons due 1st Nov., 1862, on the seven per cent. Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Bank of the State of New-York, New-York, on and after that date. WM. E. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer. HUNTER'S POINT, Oct. 28, 1862.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1862.

INTEREST ON THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds, and Bonds of 1867, will be paid on and after Nov. 1, at the Treasurer's Office. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

$6,500 FIRST MORTGAGE ON IMproved real estate, and some cash, will be put in for a good stock of merchandise suitable for a country store. S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 28 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 18, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 10th day of November next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

E. A. VANDERHOOF, No. 24 Wall-st., opposite Merchants' Exchange. STOCKS bought and sold exclusively on commission at one-eighth per cent. MONEY loaned on Stocks and Bonds.

CHATHAM BANK ELECTION.—THE ANnual election for Directors, &c., will be held at the banking-room, on MONDAY, Nov. 3, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

INDIANAPOLIS AND MADISON RAILROAD CO., MADISON, 25th Oct., 1862.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST NOV., ON INdianapolis and Madison Railroad Company's Mortgage Bonds, will be paid on presentation at the office of J. & S. FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine-st., on 1st proximo. F. H. SMITH, President.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, Bought and sold at Board of Brokers. By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO., No. 52 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS EASTERN DIVISION LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The owners of the Western Division are about to form a new Corporation, to own and operate the whole line of Road from La Crosse to Milwaukee; to that end we invite your coöperation—and upon condition of your surrendering to us your Second Mortgage Bonds, we will undertake, under the provisions of our agreement, made Oct. 3, 1861, to give you EIGHTY PER CENT. in new Mortgage Bonds over the whole property, and FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT. in preferred capital stock of the new Corporation, less any missing Coupons matured before Sept. 1, 1862—provided you place your Bonds in the hands of ISAAC SEYMOUR and N. A. COWDREY, No. 29 William-st., on or before Dec. 1, 1862.

ISAAC SEYMOUR, N. A. COWDREY, HORACE GALPEN, WM. GOULD, D. M. HUGHES, F. P. JAMES, } Trustees.

Oct. 20, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Annual Election for nine Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., until further notice. By order of the Board. THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

$200,000.—THIS SUM (OR IT WILL be divided) will be lent for five or ten years at six per cent. interest, on bond and mortgage on satisfactory real estate. Address M. B., Box No. 2,[illegible] New-York Post-office.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1 ON THE mortgage bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of Wm. G. Gilman & Son, No. 46 Pine-st., by H. C. KINGSLEY.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS, purchased at the highest premium rates, by L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. [illegible] Wall-st., and No. 161 Pearl-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Oct. 1, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Three Dollars Per Share on the Capital Stock, payable on and after Nov. 1, at this office. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d instant till date of payment. The Government tax will be assumed by the Company. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of this Bank, was this day declared, payable November 1st prox., free from tax.

The transfer books will be closed to that date.

By order of the Board. J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank—after paying the Government duty—has been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, the 3d of November next. The transfer book will be closed from Oct. 25 to Nov. 4. B. MURRAY, Cashier.

FULTON BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Five Per Cent. has been declared this day, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after Nov. 1, the Bank assuming the Government Tax. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. till Nov. 3.

By order, R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier. Oct. 15, 1862.

SAVINGS BANKS

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK, NO. 427 AND 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET. Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before October 20, will bear interest from the 1st inst.

6 Per Cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 Per Cent. on larger sums.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President. JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President. MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President. G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. C., WASHINGTON, October 14, 1862.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS FOR 1863.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. of the 18th day of November next, for furnishing rations to the United States Marines, at the following stations, during the year 1863, viz.:

Portsmouth, New-Hampshire.
Charlestown, Massachusetts.
Brooklyn, Long Island, New-York.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Washington, District of Columbia.
Gosport, near Norfolk, Virginia.

Each ration to consist of three-quarters of a pound of mess pork or bacon, or one and a fourth pounds of fresh or salt beef; twenty-two ounces of bread, made of extra superfine flour; or, in lieu thereof, twenty-two ounces of extra superfine flour, or one pound of hard bread, at the option of the Government; and at the rate of eight quarts of best white beans; or, in lieu thereof, ten pounds of rice; ten pounds of good coffee; or, in lieu thereof, one and a half pounds of tea; fifteen pounds of good New-Orleans sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound of sperm candles, or one and a fourth pounds of adamantine candles, or one and a half pounds of good hard-dipped tallow candles; four pounds of good hard brown soap; two quarts of salt; and one hundred pounds of potatoes to each one hundred rations.

The increased allowance of four ounces of flour or bread, and the allowance of potatoes as above provided, will cease at the termination of the present insurrection, and the ration be as provided by law and regulations, on the 1st of July, 1861.

The beef shall be delivered on the order of the commanding officer of each station, either in bulk or by the single ration, and shall consist of the best and most choice pieces of the carcass; the pork to be No. 1 prime mess pork; and the groceries to be of the best quality of kinds named.

All subject to inspection.

All bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— for rations, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, execute one contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

A. B., GUARANTOR. C. D., GUARANTOR.

Witness: E. F.

—— 1862.

I hereby certify that the above-named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

(*To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney or Collector.*)

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

(Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.)

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Rations for 1863," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. B. SLACK, Major and Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 23, 1862.

TO SEWER BUILDERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bids may be offered, will be received at this office until twelve o'clock M. of MONDAY, Nov. 3, 1862, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, viz.:

Spring-street, between Elizabeth and Mott streets, and Morton-street, from Bleecker to Bedford streets.

Blank forms for proposals, &c., can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, Oct. 28, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposal for paving Fiftieth-street," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, Nov. 8, 1862.

For the construction of a trap-block pavement in Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, Oct. 28, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposal for paving Worth-street," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Thursday, Nov. 6, 1862, for the construction of a trap-block pavement in Worth-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, THOS. B. TAPPEN, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

JUST ARRIVED AT TAYLOR'S STABLES, 29TH-ST. AND 2D-AV., AND FOR SALE,

A pair of very superior bay carriage horses (fast.)
A pair of well matched sorrell mares.
An imported English hunter, an excellent charger.
A good Kentucky bred doctor's horse.
A very fine trooper.
A very fine brown horse—large, active and handsome.
Two other good useful horses.
Also, a very handsome pure Mount Saint Bernard dog.

A FINE CENTRAL PARK CALASH FOR sale, with movable glass front, making an open carriage in Summer and close one in Winter, in perfect order, as fresh as new; cost $1,000, can be purchased for $600. To be seen at WOOD BROTHERS, Carriage Manufacturers, No. 596 Broadway, one door below Walker-st.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationary, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Entrances on Broadway and Thirteenth-street. Doors open at 7½ o'clock; begins at 8.

TO-NIGHT (THURSDAY,) will be repeated (in consequence of the great success of its former representations) Bulwer's standard play,

MONEY.

with new and appropriate Scenery by Isherwood, correct costumes,

AND A SPLENDID CAST.

Alfred Evelyn.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Benjamin Stout, Esq., M. P.....Mr. Gilbert
Graves.....Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir John Vesey, Bart.....Mr. Mark Smith
Lord Glossmore.....Mr. Reynolds
Sir Frederick Blount.....Mr. Floyd
Capt. Dudley Smooth.....Mr. Norton
Sharpe.....Mr. Browne
Toke.....Mr. Parsloe
Tabouret.....Mr. Parkes
Grab.....Mr. Turner
Clara Douglass.....Mrs. Hoey
Lady Franklin.....Miss Fanny Morant
Georgiana Vesey.....Miss Henriques

A WEEK'S PROGRAMME OF NEW AND OLD COMEDIES.

FRIDAY—Seventh night of BOSOM FRIENDS.
SATURDAY—First time this season, THE JEALOUS WIFE.
MONDAY—Eighth time of BOSOM FRIENDS.
TUESDAY—First time this season, with careful revision and alteration, new scenery, &c., &c., SPEED THE PLOUGH.
WEDNESDAY—Ninth time, BOSOM FRIENDS.
In rehearsal, CENTRAL PARK.

GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS—IRVING HALL.

The Fourth and last Concert of the Second Series of THE GREAT PIANIST will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, when the following distinguished talent will assist Mr. Gottschalk: Miss MARY E. HAWLEY, her first appearance at the Gottschalk Concerts. Mr. WM. CASTLE, the new and popular tenor, pupil of Signor ABELLA. Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, Musical Director. Mr. F. EBEN, Flutist, and Mr. H. C. TIMM, who will preside at the piano. Tickets 50 cents. Reserved Seats 50 cents extra. Can be had at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis', No. 769 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st., and at Irving Hall.

GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS. IRVING HALL.

GOTTSCHALK'S FIRST AND ONLY MORNING CONCERT, SATURDAY, Nov. 1, 1862. Doors open at 12; Concert begins at 12½ o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

NOTICE.—Each purchaser of one or more reserved seats will be presented with a splendid portrait of Mr. Gottschalk, engraved in the highest style of the art, by Messrs. Sarony, Major & Knapp, from a photograph by J. Gurney & Son; printed on heavy paper. Size, 24x18 inches. The following powerful array of talent will assist Mr. Gottschalk:

Miss CARLOTTA PATTI, her first appearance at Gottschalk's Concerts. Mr. WM. CASTLE, the new and highly successful Tenor, pupil of Signor Abella. Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, the celebrated Violinist and Musical Director. Mr. F. EBEN, Flutist, and Mr. H. C. TIMM, who will preside at the Piano.

The sale of seats will commence this morning, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis', No. 769 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.; and at Irving Hall.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Members will please call at the Treasurer's office for their full complement of tickets.

Third rehearsal WEDNESDAY, Oct. 29, at 3 P. M.

First Concert SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 1.

Mme. COMTE BORCHARD, Soprano.
Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK, Pianist.
Mr. WM. CASTLE, Tenor.
Will appear at first Concert.

HOPE CHAPEL—SEVENTH WEEK OF TIRRELL'S CALIFORNIA.

Great and constantly increasing interest is being manifested in this splendid work. Evenings at 7½. Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3½. Admission 25 cents. Special exhibitions given to schools, societies, &c., on liberal terms.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132
Second Cabin Passage.....100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, NO. 4 Bowling Green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON, LOW RATES OF PASSAGE.

One of the following steamships will leave Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., North River, monthly,

Commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 1, at noon:

ILLINOIS.....2,500 tons | AMERICA.....2,500 tons
EMPIRE CITY...1,800 tons | BONAPARTE.....3,000 tons

For San Juan, del Norte, (Greytown,) connecting with first-class steamships on the Pacific Ocean, on the arrival of passengers at San Juan del Sur, and proceed from there direct to San Francisco.

For further information apply at the office of M. O. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY.....Nov. 10. | TUESDAY.....Dec. 9.

Passage money to Nassau.....$50.
Passage money to Havana.....70.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.

The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, JOHN THOMPSON, commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 30, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, for Havana, direct.

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail Steamship MARION, JAMES D. PHILLIPS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO.....Saturday.....Nov. 1.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin.....$85 | Steerage.....$35
First cabin to London.....90 | Steerage to London.....38
First cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....43
First cabin to Hamburg.....95 | Steerage to Hamburg.....40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $80, $95, $110. Steerage from Liverpool, $45. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship NEW YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, NOV. 22, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,

FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.

For freight or passage, apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORTH AMERICAN, Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Nov. 1. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $86 and $96; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $160 25 and $198; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York. SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

AUSTRALIA.—KANGAROO LINE FOR MELbourne. First vessel to sail. The splendid first-class packet ship BAVARIA, 1,500 tons burden, will be dispatched early in November. The accommodations for first and second-class passengers are elegant and unequaled. For terms of passage, apply to MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....William Wheatley

THE SEVENTH WEEK OF EDWIN FORREST,

Who will this evening appear for the LAST TIME, DURING THE PRESENT ENGAGEMENT, in Shakespeare's Magnificent Historical Tragedy of RICHARD III.

Mr. J. McCULLOUGH.....as.....RICHMOND

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, 1862. RICHARD III. With new Scenery and Appointments.

EDWIN FORREST.....as.....RICHARD
Richmond.....Mr. J. McCullough
Buckingham.....Mr. L. R. Shewell
Queen.....Mme. Ponisi
Lady Anne.....Mrs. J. H. Allen
Duchess of York.....Mrs. Mary Wells
Musical Director.....Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, 1862. EDWIN FORREST For the first time in the present season, in his great character of JACK CADE.

Nights of performance of EDWIN FORREST, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.

Mr. Wm. Wheatley begs to inform the public that he has made an arrangement with MATILDA HERON, Who will make her first appearance in her great character, CAMILLE, ON SATURDAY NEXT.

With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.

Dress Circle and Parquet, 50 cents; Secured Parquet Stalls, 75 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents.

The performance will commence at 7½ o'clock. The doors will open at 7 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. EXTRA ANNOUNCEMET.

Mr. Wheatley has much pleasure in announcing to the public, that in order to produce all the great artists in this country in rapid succession at his establishment, that he has effected an engagement with MATILDA HERON for a period of eight weeks, to appear alternately with Mr. Forrest.

MATILDA HERON will appear every TUESDAY AND SATURDAY EVENING, and will make her first appearance this season on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, NOV. 1, in her great character of CAMILLE, IN WHICH SHE MUST EVER STAND WITHOUT A RIVAL.

The drama will be produced with new Scenery, Dresses, Furniture and appointments, and with the STRONGEST CAST OF CHARACTERS ever presented in New-York.

BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

WINTER GARDEN.

Mr. JACKSON has the honor to announce that, on THIS EVENING, (THURSDAY,) OCT. 30, EDWIN BOOTH will appear in his great role of SHYLOCK, SHYLOCK, SHYLOCK, in Shakespeare's play of THE MERCHANT OF VENICE, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. F. B. CONWAY, and an admirable company.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.

No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

Director.....Carl Anschutz

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, and SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, at 8 o'clock, will be presented, for the first time in America, Adams' world-renowned comic Opera, in three acts, of THE POSTILLON OF LONJUMEAU, which will be produced with the same perfect ensemble as "The Seraglio" and "Jean de Paris."

The cast contains the following favorite artists:

The charming and popular Prima Donna, MADAME ROTTER. MESSRS. QUINT, GRAFF, KRONFELD, and BEHRINGER.

On SUNDAY NEXT, GRAND SACRED CONCERT.

OPERA NIGHTS, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. GEORGE CHRISTY & J. N. BRIGGS, Lessees and Proprietors.

MONDAY, NOV. 27, First night of the new extravaganza, written by Sylvester Bleeker, entitled THE TREATY WITH JAPAN.

GEORGE CHRISTY.....as.....Julius Quackenbush

Which will be performed EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, in conjunction with the usual varied and excellent bill of entertainment, comprising songs, glees, choruses, sentimental and comic ballads, by THE BEDOUIN ARABS OF COLOR.

Every SATURDAY, A MATINEE, for ladies and children, commencing at 2.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—OCTOBER—HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 11, 9½ A. M.	Monday, Oct. 13, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 14, 7½ A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 14, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 15, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 15, 12 M.
Thursday, Oct. 16, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 16, 1 P. M.
Friday, Oct. 17, 9½ A. M.	Friday, Oct. 17, 1½ P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 18, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Oct. 20, 6 A. M.
Monday, Oct. 20, 2½ P. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 21, 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 21, 2½ P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 22, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 22, 2½ P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 23, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 23, 3 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 24, 8 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 24, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 25, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 25, 3:40 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 27, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 28, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 28, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 29, 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 29, 12½ P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 30, 9½ A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 30, 1½ P. M.
Friday, Oct. 31, 10 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 31, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 1, 2½ P. M.	

On and after MONDAY, the 29th September, the LAURA will connect to Pleasure Bay and Branch Port.

H. Johnson's Stages from Eatontown and Shrewsbury connect with this Boat. Fare 35 cents.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, will leave James Slip, (Pier No. 32,) East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. From Sag Harbor, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, 160 Fulton-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS—Steamer ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M., stopping at 30th-st. [illegible]

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD. FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.

Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 3, 4½, 5, 6.

Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Depôts.

Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 1, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table. JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 6 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:50 A. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION.—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS, BROOKLYN.—Trains leave at [illegible] A. M., for Greenport; [illegible] for Syosset and North Islip; on FRIDAY and SATURDAY to Greenport, [illegible] for Hempstead, [illegible] for Jamaica.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-street: 6 A. M., Mail; 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 8 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 4 P. M., Way; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l Supt.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:30 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

JUGGED HARE FOR DINNER TO-MORROW.—For sale, English mutton, filberts, Wiltshire bacon and hams, Gloster and Wiltshire cheese, Yarmouth bloaters, English pickles, Scotch oatmeal, peasmeal, Dunlop's ale, in fine condition. T. RICHARDSON, Agent, No. 88 Maiden-lane, corner William-st.

BULBS AND FLOWER ROOTS, HYAcinths, Tulips, Crocus, etc., just received per steamer from J. de Lange, Haarlem, Holland, and for sale by the dozen or the case. G. RAOUX, No. 88 Cedar-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS. IMMENSE CROWDS. INTENSE EXCITEMENT. BOURCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA, FAUVETTE, OR, UNDER THE SNOW continues to be received with THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE. THE CROWD INCREASES DAILY. EVERYBODY IS DELIGHTED WITH IT. THE SCENERY IS TRULY MAGNIFICENT, Embracing some of the wildest and most picturesque scenes in GLORIOUS OLD SWITZERLAND, And the rich and beautiful PALACES AND CHATEAUX OF FRANCE, All of which are of the highest order of Scenic Art, embracing THE WILDEST MOUNTAIN SCENERY, THE SNOWY AVALANCHE, THE BURIED HUT, TERRIBLE STORMS AND GLACID SKIES. The characters are equally interesting: THE OLD SOLDIER IN SEARCH OF HIS DAUGHTER, THE DAUGHTER IN SEARCH OF HER FATHER, THE DUCHESS, THE YOUNG COUNT, THE DUCHESS' DAUGHTER, THE VIVANDIERE, &c., &c.

It will be produced EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock. MISS FRANK NIXON, DANSEUSE.

The Manager has had modeled in wax likenesses of the most distinguished National Soldiers, GEN. HALLECK, GEN. McCLELLAN, GEN. BANKS, GEN. BURNSIDE, GEN. POPE, GEN. CORCORAN, and the glorious old COMMODORE FOOTE. Also the infamous Rebels, JEFF. DAVIS and BEAUREGARD. All in full costume. Also, life likenesses of QUEEN VICTORIA and the PRINCE OF WALES. All of which are to be seen at all hours, with THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH, SACRED BULL AND COW OF THE HINDOOS, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, WAX FIGURES, and a million of other wonders. Admission to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

GRAND CONCERT—BY THE SELECT CHOIR of the New-York Institution for the Blind, under the direction of their teacher, Prof. S. LASAR, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, 37th-st., between [illegible] on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, 1862. Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets [illegible]

MR. J. R. THOMAS HAS ROOM FOR A few more pupils who may desire tuition in the art of singing. Address No. 128 Amity-st., or at Messrs. FIRTH, POND & CO.'S, No. 547 Broadway.

SPORTING.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND. THE GREAT DECIDING RACE between the black gelding *Gen. Butler*, and the gray gelding *Rockingham*, will be had at the Fashion Course, FRIDAY, Oct. 31. Of the two close and splendid races between these famous horses, which have already taken place, they have each won one; the remaining one is to saddle, mile heats, three in five, for $1,000, and a tremendous [illegible] may be expected. [illegible] The start will be from the old stand at precisely [illegible] o'clock, and those who wish to see a great race to saddle, should not fail to attend. Boats from 34th-st. every five minutes, and from James-slip at 2 P. M., connecting with the cars at Hunter's Point. JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

BASE BALL!—NEW-YORK VS. BROOKLYN.—A grand match of Base Ball will be played on the St. George's Cricket Ground, Elysian Fields, Hoboken, on THURSDAY, Oct. 30. The players will be chosen from the following Clubs: New-York—Mutual, Gotham, Eagle. Brooklyn—Atlantic, Excelsior, Eckford, Star. Admission 10 cents. Game called at 1 o'clock.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES. No. 204 5th-av., New-York. No. 127 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.

Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time. Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

MR. CHARRUAUD'S DANCING CLASS, AT Mrs. and Miss Steer's Seminary, No. 35 West 18th-st., will commence on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Mr. C. will attend to private classes at pupils' residences. Circulars may be had as above, and at No. 145 East 17th-st.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.

Have on hand new PIANOS, for sale and to rent, At No. 736 Broadway.

A full supply of their elegant COTTAGE PIANOS.

STOLEN PIANO SCALE.—SOME ONE HAVing entered the piano-rooms of the late Grovesteen & Hale, on Thursday night, and taken therefrom our splendid new piano scale, which has created such enviable excitement, the past season, among all the old manufactories, consequently we feel compelled to bring out an entire new scale, and have decided to close out the entire stock made from the last scale, consisting of nearly 200 new pianos, of different styles, at great bargains, and we invite dealers, teachers, and the public to examine these fine, rich-toned instruments, at No. 478 Broadway, New-York. J. P. HALE & CO.

GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactory and warerooms No. 108 Elm-st., between Canal and Walker, New-York. I invite the attention of the public to my stock of newly-improved Overstrung Grand and Square Pianofortes, which for their peculiar musical qualities of tone and power of durability stand unsurpassed. Every piano warranted for five years. GEO. STECK.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS (First-class)—For sale, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, $65 to $400. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

AS ORGANIST.—AN ORGANIST, WITH MANY years' experience, possessing every necessary qualification, including a wide-spread reputation, and a large acquaintance, desires a good and pleasant position. Address NOVEMBER, Box No. 134 office of the N. Y. Times.

DRY GOODS.

359 BROADWAY.

Gold Window Shades.
Buff Holland Window Shades.
White do. do. do.
Green do. do. do.
Wire Shades at 50c. per foot.

Retail prices not advanced.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY.

LACE CURTAINS.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
DAMASK CURTAINS,
SATIN DELAINE CURTAINS,
BROCATEL CURTAINS,
CORNICES, CORDS, TASSELS,
GIMP, &c.

Retail prices not advanced.

KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

CHOICE FURS

At No. [illegible] Broadway (up stairs.)

SIGMOND GOSE, Manufacturer of Ladies' Fine Furs.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!—EIGHT hundred dozen Ladies' and Misses' Kid and Silk gloves, at less than last year's prices; a full assortment of Hosiery and under-garments, very cheap. New trimmings, braids, buttons, velvets, [illegible] N. B.—500 dozen nice-fitting corsets, at $1. Ladies' and Misses' skirts made to order. Alexandre's celebrated gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 340 and 863 Broadway.

MESDAMES VIRFOLET, NO. 5 CLINTON-PLACE, have the honor of announcing to their customers that they have just received from Paris a choice selection of new goods adapted to the season. Corsets made in Paris specially and exclusively for their house.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF ZEPHYR WORSTED.—An importer's stock, over $10,000, at less than last year's prices; also, a large stock of Saxony yarns. N. B.—Jouvin's genuine kid gloves, warranted; trimmings very cheap, at ELGER'S, 340 and 863 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A SMALL LOT of fancy goods, comprising Embroideries, Trimmings, &c., will be sold very low for cash or good property in City or country. Inquire at No. 84 Horatio-st.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN STORE, No. 653 Broadway. Silk Goods, Fans, novelties, articles for Europe, many of which are to be obtained only at the above store.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.—AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the [illegible] generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

ELECTION PRINTING AT LOW PRICES. G. A. WHITEHORNE, No. 42 Ann-st., [illegible] from Nassau.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

NEW-YORK.

NOMINATIONS FOR ASSEMBLY.

The election of members of Assembly the present year has peculiar significance and moment, inasmuch as the next Legislature chooses a United States Senator.

The last Legislature was classified as follows:

SENATE.

Republicans	22
Democrats	10

HOUSE.

Republicans	64
Democrats	64

In the Senate, 11 of the Republicans are classed as "Union" Republicans; and, of the Democrats, 4 as "Union" Democrats. In the House, there are 36 "Union" Republicans, and 22 "Union" Democrats.

The nominations have not yet been completed, as the following table will show:

ALBANY COUNTY.

Dist.	Republican.	Democrat.
1..	[illegible]	W. J. Snyder.
2..		Henry S. Wait.
3..		W. L. Oswald.
4..		

BROOME COUNTY.

F. B. Smith.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

1..		Jonas K. Button.
2..		L. S. Jenks.

CAYUGA COUNTY.

1..	George I. Post.	H. V. Howland.
2..	W. F. Robinson.	W. T. Worden.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

1..	John Steward.	Daniel Williams.
2..	[illegible]	Timothy D. Copp.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

Tracy Beadle. Charles Hulett.

CHENANGO COUNTY.

1..	B. E. Prindle.	Gardner Stamford.
2..	[illegible] Fisher.	Simeon Welker.

CLINTON COUNTY.

Lemuel Stetson. George Adgate.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

1..	Samuel Locher.	P. G. Kinselbeck.
2..	R. W. Bostwick.	

CORTLAND COUNTY.

H. B. Van Hoesen. Anson Peck.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

1..	E. W. Courtney.	F. R. Gilbert.
2..	Dan. Waterbury.	W. B. Bradford.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

1..	J. B. Dutcher.	
2..	J. G. Halstead.	Joseph C. Doughty.

ERIE COUNTY.

1..	J. Boyer.	J. W. Murphy.
2..	B. S. Prosser.	Horatio Seymour.
3..	W. Westover.	T. A. Hopkins.
4..	A. G. Conger.	Martin Keller.

ESSEX COUNTY.

F. H. Havens.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Albert Andrews.

FULTON AND HAMILTON COUNTIES.

W. J. Heacock.

GENESEE COUNTY.

Loren Green. Geo. G. Dixon.

GREENE COUNTY.

George L. Rundle. John Brested.

HERKIMER COUNTY.

1..		Robert Earl.
2..		J. E. Fox.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

1..	Chas. A. Benjamin.	T. V. Maxon.
2..	Levi Miller.	B. H. Babcock.
3..	Wm. Dewey.	Luke E. Frame.

KINGS COUNTY.

1..	Gen. P. S. Crooke.	J. Paulding.
2..	N. A. Bowen. / M. D. Moore.	Bernard Hughes. / E. O. Perrin.
3..	Wm. M. Thomas.	S. B. Johnson.
4..	Peter Graham.	James Darcey.
5..	Charles L. Benedict.	Theophilus C. Callicott.
6..	S. T. Maddox.	H. C. Boswell.
7..	Edgar McMullen.	C. P. Leslie.

LEWIS COUNTY.

John Chickering. Ela Meriam.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

1..	H. E. Smith.	W. E. Lauderdale.
2..	Sam. Skinner.	

MADISON COUNTY.

1..	W. H. Brand.	J. R. Cole.
2..	George L. Rouse.	L. B. Stone.

MONROE COUNTY.

1..	G. E. McGonegal.	
2..		
3..	Wm. Brown.	

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Addison Dieffendorf. E. P. Moulton.

NEW-YORK CITY AND COUNTY.

		Tammany and Mozart.
1..	Amos Stokes.	Cornelius Flynn.
2..	H. J. Leach.	Daniel Leamy.
3..	T. A. Ward.	No nomination.
4..		William C. Gover.
5..	J. H. Brady.	Henry Rogers.
6..		Julius Korn.
7..	T. E. Stewart.	Vincent C. King.
8..	J. L. Perley.	Thomas A. Hill.
9..	S. C. Read.	D. V. Freeman.
10..		Daniel M. O'Brien.
11..		Thomas A. Ledwith.
12..	I. T. McGuire.	Andrew Smith. / C. H. Whealen.
13..	Edmund Kock.	Alexander Ward.
14..	Phil. Frenkenheimer.	Robert C. Hutchings.
15..	J. B. White.	Gilbert C. Dean.
16..	Denis McCabe.	Michael McCann.
17..		Thomas C. Fields.
	Independent.	People's Union.
1..	John H. Whittemore.	
2..		L. B. Van Schaick.
3..		E. V. Price.
4..	Wm. G. Alvaney.	Samuel C. Reed.
5..	Peter Bowe.	
6..	Alex. Ward.	Ed. Timpson.
7..		P. Frankenheimer. / W. W. Northrup. / J. H. White.
8..	Gilbert Dean.	
9..	George Wier.	D. McCabe.

Wm. E. Robinson is nominated in the Eleventh, as an Independent Union Democrat.

NIAGARA COUNTY.

1..	D. A. VanValkenburg.	Benj. H. Fletcher.
2..	Wm. Morgan.	Cyrus E. Davis.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

1..		A. B. Weaver.
2..	D. M. Prescott.	Barzilla Redlong.
3..		Asa B. Sherman.
4..	Isaac McDougall.	Thomas Bamber, Jr.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

1..	James C. Munro.	John Munro.
2..	E. W. Leavenworth.	Elmer Clark.
3..	Joseph Beard.	A. R. Palmer.

ONTARIO COUNTY.

1..		Nathan Oaks.
2..	Lemon Dewey.	

ORANGE COUNTY.

1..	Morton Shultz.	J. D. Van Buren.
2..	Moses D. Stivers.	

ORLEANS COUNTY.

John Parks. Chas. A. Danolds.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

1..	A. C. Mattoon.	J. D. O'Brien.
2..	H. W. Loomis.	
3..	Harvey Palmer.	

OTSEGO COUNTY.

1..	L. R. Bowe.	Wm. Brooks.
2..		Harvey Butts.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

Saxton Smith.

QUEENS COUNTY.

1..	Sam. T. Taber.	C. W. Duryea.
2..	J. W. Bennett.	H. S. Lott.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

1..		
2..	J. A. Quackenbush.	John S. Take.
3..	A. F. Colvin.	R. S. Sheri.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Gabriel Martineau. Theod. Frean.

ROCKLAND COUNTY.

James S. Haring.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

1..	E. P. Townsley.	H. J. Averell.
2..	J. Reddington.	Otis Earle.
3..	A. X. Parker.	J. O'Bridges.

SARATOGA COUNTY.

1..	Chauncey Boughton.	Ira Brockett.
2..	N. M. Houghton.	S. T. Rockwell.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

Mark W. Stevens.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.

Stephen L. Mayham.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

Samuel Lawrence. H. S. Smith.

SENECA COUNTY.

Platt Crosby. James McLean.

STEUBEN COUNTY.

1..	H. Sherwood.	
2..		
3..	T. M. Dimon.	

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

1..	Benj. F. Wiggins.	Nathan Corwin.
2..		J. S. Havens.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

N. Flagler. W. Gillespie.

TIOGA COUNTY.

N. W. Davis.

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

E. Cornell. J. Boynton.

ULSTER COUNTY.

1..	J. T. Everett.	J. P. Bookstaver.
2..	Jacob Lefever.	
3..	John Lyon.	E. Westbrook.

WARREN COUNTY.

N. Aldrich. C. Fenton.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

1..	Asa C. Tefft.	E. S. Nash.
2..	Ervine Hopkins.	W. Coleman.

WAYNE COUNTY.

1..		
2..	L. Durfee.	W. T. Barney.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

1..	D. M. Mahon.	Pierre C. Talman.
2..		
3..		

WYOMING COUNTY.

Byron Healy.

YATES COUNTY.

Guy Shaw. E. B. Jones.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Union Republican War Meeting in the Twenty-second Ward.

THE NOMINATION OF COL. J. M'LEOD MURPHY FOR CONGRESS UNANIMOUSLY AND ENTHUSIASTICALLY RATIFIED—COL. MURPHY'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

The nomination of Col. J. McLeod Murphy as the Union war candidate for Congress in the Ninth Congressional District, was most enthusiastically ratified, at the large hall corner of Broadway and Forty-seventh-street, last evening. The hall was densely packed, and a large number of ladies graced the occasion with their presence.

Libbeus B. Ward, of the Twenty-second Ward, presided, and Vice-Presidential representatives were elected to represent the entire district.

Speeches were made by Judge Philip Fraser, of Florida, and Wm. H. Burleigh, Esq., of New-York, fully indorsing the Administration in all its efforts to crush the rebellion. Col. Murphy was not present, but sent the following letter, which was read by Mr. Burleigh, amid hearty rounds of applause.

Harlem, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1862.

Gentlemen: I thank you for your invitation to speak to the citizens of the Ninth Congressional District; but that would be unbecoming in me as an officer. *First of all*, I am here upon duty, and *not* to conduct a political canvass, since I may be summoned to return to my post at any moment. I do not wish to be misunderstood, however, as to the position I have taken. *If in the judgment of the people of the District I can serve them in Congress as I have tried to serve them in the field—then so be it.*

You all know that *all of my antecedents and associations have been Democratic; but when I entered* the army as a volunteer it was with a deep sense of my obligations. I cast aside all considerations of party. I felt as if I were upon a jury involving human life, but intensified because it involved the life of my country; and I fear not the political responsibilities which this declaration may impose. I go for sustaining the Government in crushing this rebellion. The shafts of calumny fall harmless at my feet; but I reject with indignant scorn the insinuation that either my comrades or myself ever faltered in battle. Let the torn standards of the regiment answer where we have been.

Now as to my position. Washington, when the lamp of life died out in his bosom, though a childless man, confided to the guardianship of the American people a spiritual daughter, who bore the sweet name of Liberty, and to whom was given perennial existence. He enjoined upon us that this broad continent should be her abiding place, and that she should be the guardian angel of the homeless and the oppressed. Shall she be driven from this fair heritage into hopeless exile, no more to return? I answer, *never, never!*

Would you remain silent and see torn from her fair breast the rich mantle she wears? That mantle, the blue field of which is to remind us of the divine encampment whose lines are marked by the stars, and whose stripes symbolize the purity of good intentions and of the blood that was shed to redeem mankind. Again, I answer, never! You could not.

When Virginia asked us, in mockery of our fealty, to return to her the urn that contained the ashes of Monroe, like a loving younger sister, New-York gave back the treasure and wept. But, alas! she did not see, through her blinding tears, the fate of that doctrine of which Monroe had been the faithful teacher.

Divide this Continent upon the geographical line that Mr. Van Buren's ideas insinuate, and you will find that it leaves the North a territory not dissimilar in shape to an hour-glass. Does not this suggest that the days of our free institutions, now as incalculable in benefits as the sands of the ocean, would soon be numbered?

Would to God that His blessed Son might again say to the turbulent sea now lashing the shores of our distracted country, "*Peace—be still.*" This intervention no Christian man would reject. It is, indeed, the only intervention my heart and conscience would accept. Unhappily for us, in the plenitude of gifts from above, we have forgotten the source from which they have fallen. It is our duty to return to the "oath of allegiance" to Heaven, and be no longer foreigners to God. Let us nerve the arm of the Government; fight on, and await the hour when in mercy He shall see fit to "intervene."

Washington called around him your patriot fathers in solemn council. The plowshare which is made by the red lights of the workshop, turned up fertile furrows in our happy land where the seeds of patriotism always takes root; and although the humble artisan who molds it may have no crock of gold with which to replenish the treasury, he is ever ready to beat the plowshare into a sword and the pruning-hook into a spear for the defence of the land, whether it be that of his birth or his adoption.

I conjure you to remember George Washington for the glorious purpose of being faithful to that high honor, that inflexible integrity, that old-fashioned good faith of which he was the grand example.

With many thanks for your confidence and the assurance of my fidelity to the Union, I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

J. McLEOD MURPHY,

Colonel Fifteenth Regiment N. Y. Vol. Engineers.

A series of resolutions was adopted expressive of a determination to spare neither money nor blood in order to restore the Union, declaring that entire confidence was had in the Administration, and fully indorsing Col. Murphy's nomination.

During Mr. Burleigh's speech, the flag of Col. Murphy's Regiment, which had been through nine or ten hard-fought battles, was produced before the audience, and the sight of it—tattered and torn by rebel shot, shell and bullet—created the wildest enthusiasm. Cheer upon cheer was sent up for the gallant Colonel, the flag, the Fifteenth Regiment and the color-bearer, who had borne it through all its fiery trials, (Mr. Joseph R. Cumming, of Company H, a citizen of this City,) who was present on the platform.

It was 11 o'clock when the meeting adjourned, with cheers for Murphy, Wadsworth and the Union.

Rally for the Union—Meeting in the Eighth Congressional District.

Last evening, at 7½ o'clock, a meeting was held in the Eighth Congressional District, comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards, at the hall corner of West Thirty-second-street and Broadway, the object of which was to ratify the nomination for Representative in Congress of Elliot C. Cowdin, Esq. The hall was well filled.

The meeting was called to order by Wm. E. Dodge, Esq., who was unanimously called upon to preside, and explained the object of the meeting.

Hon. E. Delafield Smith, Esq., was the first speaker, and was followed by Wm. Allen Butler.

A patriotic letter from His Honor the Mayor was afterward read, which was loudly applauded. *A resolution was passed unanimously to support for* Governor Gen. Wadsworth, and for Congress Messrs. Cowdin and Capt. Duffy.

German Democratic Rally.

SPEECHES BY HON. S. S. COX, OF OHIO, MESSRS. JOSEPH FICKLER, DR. PHILIP MERKLE, CAPT. RYNDERS, AND OTHERS.

The German Democracy of this City and County assembled in large numbers last evening, at the Cooper Institute, to ratify the recent State and County nominations of their party. Outside of the building, there was a copious display of fire-works, cannon were fired and several bands of music engaged the attention of the crowd until the appointed hour for commencing the oratorical exercises of the occasion.

Within, the main hall was thronged by 7 P. M., and the appearance of the meeting rivaled that of the assemblage collected some days ago to hear Messrs. Seymour and Van Buren.

After a number of Ward processions had filed in with banners, torches, etc., and sufficient quiet was restored,

Mr. Anton Eickhoff, of the Committee of Arrangements, called the meeting to order, and, amid general acclamation, nominated for Chairman Mr. C. Godfrey Gunther. Mr. S. Hermann then read a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. Resolutions denouncing the Administration, its men and measures, and indorsing the Democratic candidates, were unanimously passed; and speeches were made in the English language by Hon. S. S. Cox, of Ohio, and Capt. Isaiah Rynders; and in German by Mr. Joseph Fickler, Dr. Philip Merkle, Oswald Ottendorfer and A. Bergmann.

OUTSIDE,

another considerable assemblage applauded the oratory of Messrs. Weil von Buhl, Dr. Frech, Dr. Julius Korn, J. Bucheweiler and others, and it was close upon midnight ere the throng dispersed.

A Union Republican Rally in Hudson County, New-Jersey.

The Republicans of West Hoboken (Hudson County, N. J.,) held a mass meeting at Library Hall, on Monday evening, Oct. 27, which was largely attended by the loyal citizens. Joseph P. Bradley, Esq., of Newark, the candidate for Congress, was the speaker. His eloquent speech was listened to with much interest. Among other resolutions, the following were unanimously adopted:

That we have no sympathy with traitors, and least of all with those in our own midst who sympathize with traitors, nor will we complain should Government see fit to put them where they can afford no aid to treason.

That this crisis demands of every patriot that, ignoring party names and partisan politicians, he should rally to the support of such candidates for official station as are known to be unreservedly devoted to all the measures of the Administration for carrying the war to a successful termination.

That the attempt to preserve the Union and Slavery having signally failed, we fully indorse the President's Proclamation of Emancipation; and if the rebels do not improve their day of grace and lay down their arms before the first day of January, 1863, then let every loyal man say, perish Slavery, but let the Union be preserved, not as it was but as it was intended to be by our illustrious and venerated fathers who formed it.

That we will never compromise with traitors in arms, but will urge the prosecution of the war with untiring energy, till the last armed rebel is subdued or driven from the land.

That the Constitution was framed to secure the rights of loyal men, but traitors by their own acts have forfeited all rights under that instrument and must be dealt with according to the laws of war.

That we recognize in Marcus L. Ward, our candidate for Governor, and Joseph P. Bradley, our candidate for Congress, able, honest, firm and unwavering supporters of the Administration and of all its measures for the suppression of the rebellion, and fully entitled to the suffrages of all loyal men in this State or District. That the enlightened philanthropy and munificent charity of Marcus L. Ward, manifested by devoting his time and his wealth to the benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers and their families, from the commencement of the war to the present time, without hope of emolument or reward, entitle him not only to our votes, but to a place in the hearts of all who admire the virtuous, the great and the good.

THOS. R. SCOTT.

C. V. Hickok, Secretary Union Republican Association, West Hoboken.

WADSWORTH MEETING AT OSWEGO.

Address of Hon. Henry J. Raymond—John Van Buren Declines to Meet Mr. Raymond for Debate.

Oswego, Wednesday, Oct. 29—11 P. M.

Hon. Henry J. Raymond addressed a large and enthusiastic Wadsworth and Tremain meeting, at *Doolittle Hall in this city, this evening, holding his* audience to the closest attention for nearly two hours.

At the same time John Van Buren addressed a Seymour meeting considerably smaller in numbers at Music Hall.

Prominent Democrats of the city had proposed that a joint meeting should be had, and that the two speakers should debate the issues involved in the canvass. The Union City Committee accepted this proposition, and tendered the free use of the largest hall in the city for the discussion, but the friends of Mr. Van Buren finally thought it advisable to recede from their offer.

Mr. Raymond thereupon addressed a note to Mr. Van Buren, offering the latter his own choice, as to time and manner of discussion. Mr. Van Buren declined this proposition, on the ground that the letter did not reach him until 6 o'clock in the evening, when it was too late to make the arrangements. He offered to meet Mr. Raymond at Watertown to-morrow. Mr. Raymond replied that he had an engagement at Fulton and Binghamton, which would prevent his going to Watertown again, and that no time was better than the present, when they were both together. The correspondence is quite spicy.

Both meetings were quite enthusiastic.

A marked change is taking place in public sentiment. Judge Tyler, Cyrus Whitney, Esq., and other prominent Democrats in this county repudiate Seymour and are out for Wadsworth and Tremain.

NEW-JERSEY.

Deliberate and Unprovoked Murder by a Soldier—Coroner's Inquest.

Max F. Wurtz, a respectable German citizen residing at Hudson City, N. J., was deliberately shot down, without provocation, about 10 o'clock on Tuesday night, at Hudson City, by Mathias Glalitzdorf, a private in the One Hundred and Third Regiment New-York Volunteers.

It appears that the deceased, Mr. Wurtz, (who is a hair-braider,) his son, the murderer and three or four other persons, were congregated at a lager-bier saloon known as "Bier Hannes," near the five corners at Hudson City, and were enjoying a social time. Young Wurtz and the soldier took a drink at the bar, when Wurtz went to the back part of the room and sat down by his father. The soldier came across the room, and after speaking to Mr. Wurtz, Sr., took a revolver from his belt and exhibited it; Mr. Wurtz told him that he had better put the revolver up; Glalitzdorf replied that there were four shots in it and that he was good for them; the old man Glaitzdorf then went up to the bar when the latter pointed his revolver at Mr. Warner, the proprietor saying; "if I discharge this you will lay behind the bar." Mr. Warner took hold of the revolver and told him to put it up but he continued to hold it in his hand; Mr. Wurtz told his son to go home and get a boot jack which would be as good as the revolver. The son refused to go, as he took the whole matter to be a joke; the old man then said if his son would not go he would take off his boot; he did so when the prisoner went near the door and Mr. Wurtz held out his boot as though it was a pistol; Glaitzdorf then raised his revolver, and taking deliberate aim, fired, and then ran out of the door. Mr. Wurtz fell to the floor, and being removed to a mattress, expired in about 10 minutes without having uttered a word. The ball entered the left breast just below the arm, passed through the lung and lodged in the back.

The murderer was pursued to his house by Charles Kahlmund and Jacob Weaver, who took him into custody. Upon being arrested he said:—"You need not hold me; I will go with you; I shot the man." He was then taken and lodged in the jail.

An inquest was held yesterday before Coroner James H. Donnelly and Justice Martin, when the above facts were testified to by the son of deceased, and were corroborated by Mr. Warner, keeper of the place and several others. It was shown that there was no difficulty between Mr. Wurtz and the prisoner that evening, nor angry words, neither did Mr. W. attempt to strike him.

The jury rendered a verdict that Max F. Wurtz came to his death by a pistol-shot, fired by Mathias Glaitzdorf.

Upon examination before Justice Martin, the prisoner said he was a native of Baden, Germany, 32 years of age. In regard to the charge he plead not guilty. He was then committed to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. The prisoner appeared perfectly indifferent and did not seem to realize his situation. At the time the murder was committed he had been drinking, but was not considered to be very much intoxicated. He went out with the Fifty-fourth Regiment, Barney Rifles, and was discharged on account of having his leg broken, and afterwards went out with the One Hundred and Third Regiment, and was home on furlough.

Republican County Convention.—The delegates to the Republican Convention for Hudson County met yesterday afternoon at Commercial Hall, Jersey City, to make nominations for County offices. Capt. John Simms was chosen Chairman, and A. D. Brown, Secretary. The following nominations were made: For Sheriff, Hon. Samuel A. French, Democratic Union nominee. Coroners—Dr. Walter J. Hadden, Jersey City; John Reinhart, Hoboken, and Dr. Josiah Hornblower, Hudson City. A considerable discussion ensued in reference to the nomination of State Senator. The Convention was divided, a portion favoring the adoption of Theodore F. Randolph, the Democratic nominee, and others advocating the nomination of a Republican. Finally, a motion was adopted deeming it inexpedient to nominate a State Senator at the present time, and the Convention adjourned.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Charge of Judge Shipman in the Case of Horn—A Verdict of Guilty.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—OCT. 29.

Before Judge Shipman.

The trial of Albert Horn, charged with fitting out the *City of Norfolk* as a slaver, was concluded to-day. At the opening of Court Judge Shipman charged the jury in the case as follows:

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

Gentlemen of the Jury—Your intelligent and patient attention to the testimony, and to the learned and elaborate arguments of counsel in this case, has enabled you to comprehend the facts, and will render it unnecessary for me to do more than submit the legal principles which should guide you in coming to a conclusion. It is a well-settled rule of law that, before you can convict a prisoner charged with crime, you must be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt of his guilt. The burden of proof to establish that guilt is on the Government. This principle rests on the well-known rule that a man is to be presumed innocent until he is proved guilty. If the evidence offered in support of the charge is circumstantial evidence, that evidence, when taken together, should, in order to warrant his conviction, be inconsistent with any other hypothesis than that of his guilt. These are familiar principles, applicable to the trial of all persons charged with crime. The Judge then read the statute upon which the defendant stands indicted. The first count in the indictment charges, in substance, that, on the first day of June, 1860, the defendant did, at the port of New-York, with force and arms, for himself as owner, fit out, equip and load, and otherwise prepare, a certain steamship called the *City of Norfolk*, and did cause said steamship to be fitted out, equipped and loaded and otherwise prepared, with intent then and there to employ her in the trade and business and, for the purpose of procuring negroes, mulattoes and persons of color from a certain foreign country—to wit: Africa—to be transported to a certain place—to wit: the island of Cuba—to be held and sold and otherwise disposed of as slaves, and to be held to service and labor, against the peace and contrary to the true intent of the statute of the United States, in such case made and provided. The second count charges that the defendant, on the day aforesaid, and at this port, did, as owner, send away and cause to sail said vessel from this port, with like intent. The third count charges that he did, on the day aforesaid, not as owner, but for some other persons, as factor, fit out, equip, load and otherwise prepare said vessel, and did cause her to be fitted out, loaded and otherwise prepared, with like intent. The fourth count charges that on the day aforesaid, for some other person or persons, he sent or caused her to be sent away and sail from this port, with like intent, she having before that time been fitted out, equipped and loaded by him (the defendant) for that purpose. The fifth count charges that he aided and abetted, for himself, as owner, in fitting out, equipping and loading her for that purpose, with like intent. The sixth count charges that he aided and abetted the fitting out, loading and equipping this steamer, as factor for others, with like intent. I give only a brief summary of the charges in the several counts, omitting the technicalities, for greater simplicity. The day on which the acts are charged is the 1st of June, 1860; but the precise day, as it may appear in the proofs, is not material. There can be no difficulty on that point, as the acts proved were done, if done at all, about that time. The acts charged, or either one of them constituting the offence, must have been done at the time of their commission with the guilty intent of the defendant, as charged in the indictment, *in order to justify a verdict of guilty. The jury will then inquire whether or not the defendant* did, for himself, as owner, or for others, as factor, fit out, equip and load at, and send away this steamship from this port, with the guilty intent of employing her in the unlawful business as charged in the indictment. If he did, he is guilty; if he did not, he is not guilty. There are some leading facts that are not controverted, which I will recall to the minds of the jury. This steamer was purchased by the defendant at Baltimore, and brought to this port after finishing a trip for which she was engaged to Savannah. She was sent on a voyage to Havana, in the island of Cuba. She was fitted up and improved in various ways in this port, while she continued to be owned by the defendant, and a cargo put on board of her, and in June, or about that time, she sailed from this port for the island of St. Thomas, in the West Indies, in charge of Captain Zadoc A. Tilton, who was then her master and the acknowledged agent of the defendant. After remaining at that island a few days, an alleged transfer of the steamer took place. Crawford, the first mate, who sailed in her from New-York, taking the title in his own name, and, as she was about to cast off her moorings, was delivered by Capt. Tilton into Crawford's hands, and set out for the coast of Africa, where she arrived, took on board a large number of negroes and landed them on the Island of Cuba. She was then abandoned by her officers and crew. Now the first question that will naturally suggest itself to the Jury is, did the defendants thus prepare, fit out, equip and load this vessel in the port of New-York, with intent to employ her in a voyage of this character? You have heard the testimony of Beufort and Crawford, who sailed in her as officers from New-York, the latter of whom nominally owned and commanded her after she left St. Thomas, and both of whom performed, as it would seem, the entire voyage to Africa and Cuba in her. They swear that the defendant knew the purpose of the voyage at the time she was being fitted here and at the time she sailed. You will remember the details of their testimony. I am requested by the defendant's counsel to instruct you that Beufort and Crawford are accomplices, on their own confession, and that, therefore, you should not convict the defendant on their testimony, unless they are corroborated as to the material facts to which they testify. That they are accomplices there can be no doubt, and while the jury have the power, if they see fit, to convict the defendant upon the testimony of accomplices alone, it is proper, and the only safe course to require corroboration in some material points in their testimony. In weighing their testimony the jury will look at the probability of their story, at their appearance on the stand, and manner of testifying, see how far their statements agree with the undisputed facts in the case, and then say to what degree of credit they are entitled, and what degree of corroboration the jury will require in order to give their testimony full credit. They will then look to the facts disclosed in the case by the other witnesses who are not accomplices, and see if they materially and satisfactorily corroborate their testimony. I say the jury will look to the facts disclosed by others than accomplices, because one accomplice cannot be said to corroborate another. What I have here said as to the necessity of corroboration of an accomplice, will apply to any other witnesses in the case who may also be accomplices. It will be recollected that Mrs. Crawford testified to declarations of the defendant, which, if true, tend to show that he had a knowledge of the guilty object of this voyage before she sailed from New-York. Mrs. Crawford is not, upon the evidence before us, an accomplice, and so far as she testifies to facts not testified to by her husband, her statements must rest upon her personal credibility, subject to any inconsistency in, or contradiction of her story. Although she cannot in law, as the wife of an accomplice, corroborate and strengthen his particular statements, she is a competent witness, if believed by the jury, to prove any other and independent facts not sworn to by her husband, and not forming part of his acts; although those facts, if believed by the jury, fasten a guilty knowledge on this defendant. The jury will carefully weigh all that part of her testimony which details facts which took place in the absence of her husband, especially the alleged declarations of the defendant to her, or in her presence, and say whether they believe her and are satisfied from her testimony that the defendant had, at the time he fitted out, loaded and equipped this vessel, a guilty knowledge of the purpose of her voyage. If they are satisfied that he knew that this vessel was to be employed in the business which she was afterward engaged, and fitted her out and sent her away with his knowledge, the jury can have no difficulty in determining whether he did thus fit her out, equip and load her at and send her away from this port, with the guilty intent charged in the indictment. As to the extent of the fitment, it is not necessary that it should have included everything required for a successful slave voyage. If she was partially fitted here, and her equipment completed at St. Thomas, and the partial fitment here was done by the defendant, or by his directions or procurement with intent to employ her in this unlawful business, then the crime was committed, and you should find defendant guilty. It is contended by the defendant that the fitment of the vessel here, so far as he was concerned, had no connection, or was not intended by him to have any connection, with the voyage upon which she finally sailed from *St. Thomas. And in support of this claim Tilton's* testimony and Cubelo's deposition are offered, in connection with a letter of instructions to Tilton, and some other evidence, which you will recollect. You have heard the statements of Capt. Tilton, and seen him on the stand. You will recollect that he stated that he had very little to say to Cubelo or Mandillo on the voyage out to St. Thomas, (both of them being on board,) as they talked Spanish. You have heard his statement, that he never talked with Cubelo at all at St. Thomas; and also his account of the alleged sale at St. Thomas. You will have before you also the letter of instructions of the defendant to Tilton, and the deposition of Cubelo, and the letters and papers annexed to it, and you will say whether the extraordinary transaction at St. Thomas, which is termed a sale of this vessel, was a *bona fide* transaction on the part of Tilton, or whether it was a device to cover a guilty enterprise and conceal the guilty projectors of it. If you are satisfied that the transaction was a mere pretence and cover, and that it was so understood by Tilton, who is an old and experienced shipmaster, then you will say how far he is entitled to credit in the other parts of his testimony. If you are satisfied that this transaction at St. Thomas was a sham, it does not necessarily follow that the defendant authorized it. But you will look further, and see what was the conduct of the defendant when this transaction of his agent, Tilton, was made known to him. Did he dissent from it, and call Tilton to an account for it? Or did he approve it, or silently acquiesce in it—in this transaction, in which he had so large an interest? If you find that the defendant did approve or silently acquiesced in this transaction, after its true character became known to him, you will say whether or not it was part of an original scheme in which the fitting out of this vessel at this port was included, and in which the defendant was a participator, with a guilty knowledge and intent. On this point you will consider the facts in connection with the defendant's conduct after the capture of the vessel was known to him, after Crawford and Beaufort returned to this City. If this was a sham sale, and this vessel in which the defendant had so large an interest, had, by the fraud or recklessness of Capt. Tilton, passed into the hands or under the control of Mandillo, who was guilty of a crime against the defendant, Crawford was an accomplice and Beaufort a tool of Mandillo. The jury should then inquire, from the evidence, what the conduct of the defendant was toward Crawford and Beaufort after they returned to this City. Did he approve or silently acquiesce in what they had done? If the Jury find that he approved or silently acquiesced in their acts after the vessel arrived at St. Thomas, and after she sailed on her unlawful voyage, they will say whether the whole circumstances of the case taken together, which they find proved beyond a reasonable doubt, are consistent with any other hypothesis than that the defendant fitted out this vessel at and sent her from this port, with intent to employ her in the unlawful business in which she engaged. If the whole conduct of the defendant, taken together, from first to last, as the jury shall find it proved beyond a reasonable doubt, is consistent with any hypothesis that admits of his innocence, then he should not be convicted; but if that conduct is inconsistent with any other hypothesis, except that of his guilt, then their verdict should be guilty. The whole case is with the jury. If they are not satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty, he is entitled to the benefit of a doubt and to an acquittal. If they are satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that he is guilty, they will render a verdict accordingly.

The jury retired about 11 o'clock. Some time after they asked the Deputy Marshal who had them in charge for a Directory, which was furnished to them. This fact becoming known to the Court, the jury were sent for, and Judge Shipman informed them that nothing should have been allowed to go to them after they had retired for deliberation, and that they must entirely banish from their minds any evidence, if they had got any upon the case in this way. He also reproved the officers in charge sharply for the transaction.

The jury were out a long time, but about 3 P. M. they returned into Court with a verdict of Guilty.

[Advertisement.]

The Draft in Operation—Do not be startled! We only refer to the agreeable conscription of which Knox's elegant and stylish Fall Hats are the victims. The quota will be filled when every gentleman of fashion and taste is supplied with one of these elegant fabrics, and if the present demand continues a few days longer, the object will be effected.

Knox is still at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Gala Times to-day at Barnum's Museum. Two splendid performances in the afternoon at 3 o'clock—evening at 7½ o'clock. Boucicault's great play, Pauvrette, or Under the Snow, at each.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

Brouwer—Allen.—On Wednesday, Oct. 29, by Rev. J. P. Newman, Mr. Henry C. Brouwer, of New-York, to Miss Paulina A. Allen, of Cedar Creek, N. J.

Bishop—Cunningham.—At Irvington, N. Y., on Monday, Oct. 20, by Rev. Charles McHarg, H. R. Bishop, of Remedios, Cuba, to Mary, daughter of James Cunningham.

Cooper—Nichols.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 29, at St. John's Church, by Rev. J. H. Hobart Brown, Mr. Wm. E. Cooper, of Detroit, Mich., to Miss Julia Nichols, daughter of John T. E. Nichols, of the former place.

Haywood—Dayton.—In the City of Washington, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 29, by Rev. George Butler, Mr. Edward Haywood, of Rochester, to Miss Julia C., eldest daughter of James L. Dayton, and grand-daughter of Sylvanus Lewis, Esq., of this City.

Peck—Gager.—At Trinity Church, Norwich, Conn., on Tuesday, Oct. 28, by Rev. Jno. V. Lewis, Alfred A. Peck, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Rebecca E., daughter of Othniel Gager, Esq., of Norwich.

Steele—Wells.—At the Church of the Transfiguration, on Tuesday, Oct. 28, by Rev. Dr. Houghton, Mr. Levi Steele to Miss M. Antoinette, daughter of the late Charles Wells, all of this City.

☞ Albany and Boston papers please copy.

DIED.

Brooks.—On Tuesday morning, Oct. 28, Lavinia, relict of the late Henry S. Brooks, in the 83d year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her sons and sons-in-law, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of her son, Edward S. Brooks, No. 18 East 23d-st., on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

Bogardus.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 29, of diphtheria, De Witt, son of Abraham and Emeline Bogardus, aged 2 years, 3 months and 4 days.

Funeral on Friday morning, from the residence of his father, No. 45 West 29th-st., at 11 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Newark, N. J., for interment. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

Champlin.—On Wednesday morning, Oct. 29, of consumption, Eliza Augusta, daughter of the late John Champlin, in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 40 Jane-st., on Friday, the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Cummings.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 29, Mary Augusta, wife of George W. Cummings, and daughter of the late Rev. D. L. Carroll, D. D.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, Franklin-av., near Putnam-av., on Friday, Oct. 31, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Horton.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 29, Susan Horton, in the 74th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 226 West 34th-st.

Hawkins.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Oct. 29, Richard Hawkins, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Matthew's Church, Sussex-st., Jersey City, on Friday next, the 31st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Lambert.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Ann wife of Michael E. Lambert.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence, No. 41 Jay-st.

☞ Drogheda and Navan (Ireland) papers please copy.

McCafferty.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 29, Hugh McCafferty, son of the late Michael McCafferty, of Albany.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 276 Dean-st., Brooklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

McVicar.—On Wednesday morning, Oct. 29, after a short illness, Jane H., eldest daughter of Donald and Minnie McVicar.

The funeral will take place from her father's, Graniteville, N. J., this day, (Thursday,) Oct. 30, at 1 o'clock P. M. Trains leave Cortlandt-st. at 8 A. M. and 12 M.

Purdy.—At East Morrisania, on Wednesday, Oct. 29, after a short and painful illness, Julia Ann Dever, wife of Henry Purdy.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Ann's Church, Morrisania, corner of St. Ann's-av. and 150th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

Reiner.—On Sunday, Oct. 26, Augustus Reiner, Sr., in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his son, Augustus Reiner, Jr., and son-in-law, Robert A. Adams, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Oct. 31, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 235 8th-av.

Savage.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, after a brief illness, Henry F. Savage, Ex-Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-fifth Regiment N. Y. V., aged 39 years.

His friends, and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 31 West 20th-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Stevens.—Killed at the battle of Manassas Plain, on Saturday, Aug. 30, Henry W. Stevens, of Company A, Fifth Regiment N. Y. V., (Duryee's Zouaves,) eldest son of L. W. Stevens, of this City, aged 19 years and 12 days.

Scott.—In Hudson City, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 29, Eleanor Beatty, wife of Philip Scott, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at her late residence. Her remains will be taken to the Moravian Cemetery, Staten Island, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Samson.—In Washington, D. C., Eleanor E., daughter of the late A. W. and Letitia M. Samson, in the 18th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her uncle, J. K. Samson, No. 111 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock A. M.

Smith.—In Stamford, Conn., on Sunday, Oct. 26, David W. Smith, aged 60 years.

Seaton.—On ship *Reporter*, wrecked off Cape Horn, Aug. 17, on her passage to San Francisco, Willie, eldest and beloved son of Robert and Elizabeth Seaton, of Williamsburgh, aged 19 years.

Whelan.—Lieut. Wm. Whelan, from wounds received in action at Blackwater, Va., on Sunday, Oct. 26.

Further notice will be given of the funeral in to-morrow's papers.

OBITUARY.

Friend after friend departs.
Who has not lost a friend?

Capt. Charles E. Weiller, of Company A, Fifty-ninth Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, was mortally wounded at the battle of Antietam, on the 17th, and died on the 19th. It is due to the memory of the deceased to say that he was a brave and energetic officer, having the respect and confidence of his whole regiment—a devoted patriot, giving his life a willing sacrifice on the altar of his country. In private life he was beloved for his manly and amiable qualities of mind and heart, and by his death many hearts are filled with the deepest sorrow.

Passengers Sailed.

Oct. 29—In steamship *City of Manchester, for Liverpool*—George Riggs, A. Kuhn and wife, Augustus Wineman, B. G. McGrath, A. D. Bailey, Henry Barnes, W. W. Goodrich, Stewart C. Marsh, Jr., Alex. Tate, G. McKeever, and others in the steerage. Specie, $38,546.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Eagle, from Havana—J. M. Juguain, D. M. Castro, J. Bobadilla, J. D. Davis and lady, T. J. Aviles, T. Tolmo, F. A. Casanova, E. A. Yorke, B. Wallace, G. T. Gibbons, A. Lono, F. Sirpe, L. Small, Mrs. C. E. Valdes, J. M. Ceballos, E. Gamba, J. C. Cue, E. Trancis, A. G. Nicholson, M. Caballeros, B. Perez, B. Lastra, Master Alex. Sanchez, C. Sprotto, E. Gammon, W. Leopold.

In bark La Plata, from Buenos Ayres—Capt. A. M. Severich and wife, George F. Brown.

In barkentine Young America, from New-Orleans—R. M. Denman, W. H. Berthelot, G. R. Tibbets.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 31 | Sun sets.... 5 01 | Moon sets.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 1 05 | Gov. Island.. 1 52 | Hell Gate.... 3 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 29.

Cleared.

Steamship City of Manchester, (Br.,) Halcrow, Liverpool, John G. Dale.

Steamers Virginia, Snyder, Washington, U. S. Quartermaster; Thomas Sparks, Allen, Washington.

Ships Don Quixote, Johnson, San Francisco, E. M. Cooley; City of Montreal, Luther, London, Thomas Dunham.

Barks Kremlin, Burgess, Portland, Miller & Houghton; Reindeer, Willington, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Spirit of the Times, (Br.,) Pulford, Liverpool, P. McDonald & Co.; G. W. Horton, Sleeper, Port Spain, Trinidad, Metcalf & Duncan.

Brigs Charlotte, Lombard, Liverpool, Olive & Franklin; Quango, (Br.,) Brewer, St. John, N. S., B. F. Small & Co.; Autumn, (Br.,) Stammers, St. Johns, N. F., [illegible]; C. A. De Wolf; Onward, (Br.,) Pengelly, Jersey, [illegible]; F. F. Dufais; Harriet, (Br.,) Roy, Trinidad, [illegible]; C. A. De Wolf; Olive Mansfield, (Br.,) Hamilton, Bermuda, Smith, Jones & Co.

Schooners John C. Henry, Lowe, Philadelphia, J. C. Baxter; Rice, Philadelphia; Mary Emma, Hearne, Port Royal; Truro, (Br.,) Burk, Port-au-Prince, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Transcript, Tilton, Hog Island; D. V. Vaughn, Gifford, Washington, A. H. Bibby; David G. Foster, Townsend, Beaufort, N. C., H. T. Romyn & Co.; Cornelius, Brindley, Washington, A. H. Bibby; Frances Satterly, Conklin, Washington, Jonas Smith & Co.; D. C. Hulse, Davis, Washington, Jonas Smith & Co.; Ebenezer Baxter, Sammis, Chincoteague; Charles Colgate, Wiggins, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Ariadne, Babcock, Fall River; Caroline Cole, Potter, Port Royal; C. A. Crook, Everham, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Ocean Wave, Zeluff, Washington; Geo. Prescott, [illegible] Smith, St. John, N. B., Thomas Middleton; Tamerlane, Edwards, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Ben Wooster, New-Orleans, Nelson & Pendleton; [illegible] manser, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; J. W. Gorden, Simmons, Georgetown, J. W. Hubbard & Co.; Mary, (Br.,) Bullerwell, St. John, N. B., C. A. De Wolf; Amelia, Nugent, Cornwallis, D. R. De Wolf.

Sloops Aurora, Williams, Norwich, H. S. Bassett; Thomas Hull, Hull, Providence, L. Young.

Arrived.

Steamship Eagle, Adams, Havana Oct. 25, to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Had strong head winds most of the passage.

Steam transport Novelty, Greene, Washington, D. C., in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

Steamer J. B. Thompson, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Stevens, Young, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Minnesota, Garrett, Baltimore, with mdse. to W. Dalzell.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to I. Bynner.

Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Oder, (Hamb.,) Winzen, Hamburg 46 ds., with mdse. and 274 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had one death and one birth. 18th inst., off Sable Island, had the tail end of a hurricane, during which lost sails.

Ship Hudson, (new, of Bath,) Me., 1,250 tons, Patten, Bath, Me., 7 ds., in ballast to J. O. Baker & Co.

Bark La Plata, (of Salem,) Crowell, Buenos Ayres Sept. 10, with wool and hides to R. W. Ropes & Co. Sld. in co. with National bark Palladium, Wilson, for Baltimore. Oct. 23, lat. 39 30, lon. 68, picked up the mainmast of a vessel, with the rigging attached, supposed belonging to a hermaphrodite brig. Has had very light winds during the passage.

Barkentine Young America, Collins, New-Orleans 18 ds., with sugar to Robert & Williams. Last Saturday was within 20 miles of the Highlands, and was blown off. Has had heavy N. E. weather most of the passage.

Brig Windward, Roberts, Rondout, with coal for Boston, and sailed.

Brig Henry Leeds, Smith, Rondout, with coal for Boston, and sailed.

Brig George Harris, Sullivan, Rondout, with coal for Boston, and sailed.

Brig Hudson, Griffin, New-Bedford, in ballast.

Schr. Mary Alice, Berry, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. B. F. Brainerd, Hulse, Portland, Conn.

Schr. C. H. Chapin, Chapin, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Thatcher Taylor, Loring, Plymouth, with fish.

BELOW—Ship Somersetshire, Gillespie, Liverpool Sept. 20, to Tapscott & Co.

WIND—Sunset, W., and light.

Sailed.

Steamship City of Manchester, (Br.,) for Liverpool; U. S. steam transport City of Richmond, for Washington, D. C.; Virginia, for Washington, D. C.

Foreign Ports.

At Buenos Ayres, Sept. 10, ships Ceres, Webb, for Callao, in ballast; dis'chg.; Matilda, Nichols, do. do. do.; John Spear, Booker, from Boston, unc., do.; Messenger, Moore, from Cadiz for Antwerp, to sail 13th; Caroline, Lefavour, from Philadelphia, unc.; barks Phenix, Brown, from Troon for Liverpool, ldg.; Ella Virginia, White, from Baltimore for New-York, do.; Campanero, (under British flag,) Duhell, from Glasgow for London, do.; Archer, Lewis, from Portland, unc., disch'g; Conrad, Gray, hence for Singapore, do.; Ocean's Favorite, Tibbets, for Boston, ldg.; barkentines P. C. Warwick, (under British flag,) Lloyd, from Cardiff, unc., disch'g; Queen of the South, Weeks, for London, ldg.; brig Oddie, Whittemore, from Machias, unc.

SMITH & BROTHER,

BREWERS OF

EAST INDIA PALE,

BURTON,

AND

PALE AND AMBER

STOCK ALES.

BREWERY,

18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,

NEW-YORK.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,

Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.

PURE GLYCERINE SOAP,

MADE BY F. S. CLEAVER.

Delicate in perfume, very emollient in lather and warranted not to injure the skin. Sold by first-class druggists, grocery and fancy stores; wholesale depot Nos. 51 and 53 Dey-st., New-York. [illegible]

RUN AWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER on Wednesday, the 29th inst., a SORREL MARE, about 15½ hands high, six years old, the two hind feet white; has a white stripe down face with part of [illegible] Was last seen at 34th-st. and 9th-av. [illegible] Any person giving information of the same will be liberally rewarded. Apply to JAMES PETERSON, No. 217 East 36th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

MATRIMONY.—"A YOUNG WIDOW'S ADVICE to those Contemplating Marriage;" a book of intense interest and secret information. 300 pages, 18 illustrated plates. Sent post-paid for $1.

M. HOWARD, No. [illegible] William-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, in either country or City, by a single young man who perfectly understands his business in every way; is a good and careful driver, and has the best of City references as to sobriety, civility, &c. Address B., Box No. 160 Times Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or as waitress alone; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has five years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 413 3d-av., between 29th and 31st sts., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as first-class waitress; has no objection to assist in the chamberwork. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 211 East 13th-st., corner [illegible]

MUSICAL.—WANTED, A PERSON TO PLAY the melodeon in a City church. Apply, [illegible] No. 44 West 34th-st.